PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies. Places of Interest along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 40,030—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1893.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s
BORDEAUX WINES.

		Per Doz.
CHATEAU LAFITE,	after dinner	41 12
Do. Larose	dinner	29 4
St. JULIEN	dinner	25 4
St. Estephe	dinner	20 4
MEDOC	breakfast	17 12
St. Julien Medoc	breakfast	12 12

Discount for Cash 5 per cent.
Cases of 2 doz. Pints Rs. 2 extra.
Retail Agents:—BEYNON & Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Saturday.
† SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	9th Dec.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	16th "
† SUTLEJ	4235	800	W. Worcester	23rd "
B.I. PENINSULAR	5945	1200	A. C. Loggin	30th "
				1894.
† CLYDE	4126	800	J. L. Parfitt	6th Jan.
B.I. BALLARAT	4973	900	T. S. Angus	13th "
† SUTLEJ	4235	800	W. Worcester	20th "
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	27th "
† CLYDE	4126	800	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Feb.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5065	1200	L. H. Moule	10th "
† SUTLEJ	4235	800	W. Worcester	17th "
B.I. ROME	5065	1200	A. R. Daniell	24th "
† GANGES	4126	800	G. W. Atkinson	3rd March.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	10th "
† SUTLEJ	4235	800	W. Worcester	17th "
B.I. CLYDE	4126	800	J. L. Parfitt	24th "
† GANGES	4126	800	G. Atkinson	31st "
B.I. OCEANA	6972	1500	E. Stewart	7th April.
† SIAM	3669	800	H. Weigheil	14th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5065	1200	L. H. Moule	21st "
† ARABIA	3644	800	T. F. Creery	28th "
B.I. HIMALAYA	5908	2300	J. Orman	5th May.
† SIAM	3669	800	H. Weigheil	12th "
B.I. THAMES	6113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Tuesday 5 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Horse Power.	Captain
March 27	Peninsular	5945	1200	A. C. Loggin.
April 17	Shannon	4189	800	E. Crewe.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-passengers will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *vid* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Rozario on or about the undernoted dates, connecting at Mauritius with Steamers to China. Passengers for Australia, transship at Colombo:—

13th Dec.	27th Dec.	24th Jan.
	10th Jan.	7th Feb.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th November, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
EMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	6,194	750	1st Jan., '94.
IMPERATOR	C. Beohtinger	4,119	750	1st Feb.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 395	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 8th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,525	350	9th Dec.
VINDOBONA	P. Morva	4,334	350	9th Jan. 1894.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 600	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1080	Rs. 695

Including Wine or Beer supplied at Meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	A. Feilner	3,878	500	21st Dec.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. von HOFFER,
Agent.
Customs House, 43, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Dec. 1, 1893.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th December, 1893 at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 P.M. on the Day of SAILING to convey Passengers on Board the Steamer.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

London Agents.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
No. 8, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 6th December, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 10th December, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "MECCA," 1,554 tons, on the 9th December, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

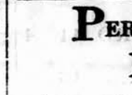
S.S. "KANGRA," 1,950 tons, on the 7th December, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on the 28th December, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 5th December, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail About 1893.
ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3,395	9th Dec.
HESPANIA	S. Abrey	3,520	30th "
ARABIA	C. H. Hillcoat	3,544	13th Jan., 1894.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further Particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, November 21, 1893.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRESH BACON.
Imported by every through Mail.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Wiltshire Bacon in dishes, per lb.	0 14	1 0
Do. do. en Cut	0 15	1 1

TREACHER AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR.
THE NEW NERVINE TONIC.

THIS WONDERFUL MEDICINE should become the Household standby.
IT RESTORES NERVOUS WASTE, and is an admirable support in all cases of "Nerves."
AN EXCELLENT STIMULANT, taking the place of the insidious "Peg."
AS A TONIC TO THE convalescent from severe illness it is unrivalled.
IT CONTAINS VERY POWERFUL Nerve Foods, as Phosphorous, Damiana, Coca, &c.
AND IS FAR AHEAD OF ANY imported Tonic Syrup, in its unique combination of the most valuable Tonics and Stimulants known.
Price, Rs. 3 per Bottle.

Prepared only by
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

HATS TO SUIT ALL FACES—
WEAR "THE PHIT EASY."—
THE VERY LATEST.
BROWNS AND BLACK
EXTRA LIGHT WEIGHT. FROM Rs. 7-14.
HOAR & Co., BOMBAY. THE NOTED FIRM FOR NEW GOODS.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week, contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports, and other Commercial News.—Subscription, Rs. 12 per year.

PRESENTS! PRESENTS!!
NEW IMPORTATIONS OF
NOVELTIES AND NEW DESIGNS IN
GREAT VARIETY OF DESIGN. | FANCY GOODS, JEWELLERY, ELECTRO-PLATE, ETC., ETC., ETC. | PRICES TO SUIT ALL BUYERS.
SUITABLE FOR 'XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.
TREACHER AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

Cards for sending Home should be purchased at once and CHRISTMAS Sent by next Mail in order to reach London in time.

A very large and varied Stock of all the most Novel and Beautiful

Packets of one Dozen Assorted Cards will be sent to Mofussil constituents by Return of Post, on receipt of Order. AND NEW YEAR'S CARDS Prices Per Packet of One Dozen Assorted Cards, 6 as., Re 1, Re. 1-8, Rs. 2-4, Rs. 3, Rs. 3-12, and Rs. 5.

Designs in 'XMAS and NEW YEAR'S CARDS are now On View.

CUMBALLA HILL, KEMP AND CO., LD., BYCULLA.

MUSICAL & MECHANICAL TOYS.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Chinese Girl Serving Tea with Music	75 0	Music Master with Music	63 0
Clown, with a bee, Teasing Moon with Music	125 0	Negro with Frog-pudding, Wine and Music	150 0
Dancing Girl with Music	75 0	Photograph with Clown and Music	125 0
Dancing Lessons by a Girl with Music	80 0	Smoking Dandy from Rs. 75 to	100 0
Fanny Clown with Music	60 0	Smoking Dandy and his Dog with Music	300 0
Flower Girl with Music	78 8	Singing Birds in Brass Cages, Playing at Intervals from Rs. 165 to	213 8
Hen Laying Eggs	27 0	Walking Doll of Silk Dress with Eyeglass	60 0
Lady Lying on a Sofa with Music	91 8		
Moon with a Dancing Girl with Music	165 0		

MORENAS AND COMPANY,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

CAMUSLYNIE SMA'GLEN WHISKY.
"THE OLD STILL."
AN Old Time Highland Whisky, Distilled in the Mountains of Scotland from the Richest Golden Malted Bere and Crystal Spring Water. Bottled only by
STIRLING BONDING COMPANY.
Price per Dozen, Rs. 24-8 Nett. A Bunch of Heather in every Case.

SOLE AGENTS:—
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.
Retail of: BEYNON & CO., ESPLANADE ROAD.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS
SEND FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST,
AND PLEASE CALL AND SEE OUR SETS AND MANY NOVELTIES.
DARK ROOM AVAILABLE AT OUR FORT ESTABLISHMENT.
PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

HAVE YOU NOTICED
That when you Smoke a Pipe of Gold Flake imported into India, the first few Puffs are fragrant enough, but when you get
WELL INTO THE PIPE
The taste changes, and the FLAVOUR GOES? That is, because it is like the bulk of Tobaccos IMPORTED into INDIA, ADULTERATED with Saccharine, Molasses, and other injurious ingredients.
TRY FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO,
Which is Guaranteed
ABSOLUTELY
PURE.
It Smokes COOL and fragrant to the end.

THOMAS OGDEN, LIMITED, LIVERPOOL.
SOLE REPRESENTATIVE:—
MR. STANLEY OAKES.
13-2, GOVERNMENT PLACE,
CALCUTTA.
RETAIL of all respectable Dealers.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
ARE SHIPPERS OF THE FOLLOWING:—

INVALID'S PORT.	OTARD'S V.S.O.P. COGNAC.
OLD CRUSTED PORT	RARE OLD COGNAC.
LA-TORRE SHERRY.	SUPERIOR "PEG" BRANDIES.
AMONTILLADO A. 1	"PALL MALL" WHISKY.
DINNER SHERRY.	NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKY.
BINET FILS CHAMPAGNE.	BRODIE'S "RARE OLD" WHISKY.
CHOICE BURGUNDY AND	LIQUEUR BENEDICTINE.
BORDEAUX WINES.	ALLSOPP'S ALE AND STOUT.

Complete List of Prices of their well-known Brands can be obtained on application at their Offices,
OLD CLUB HOUSE, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

LADIES' WATCHES.
AS a SOUVENIR there is nothing that a Lady appreciates better than a GENUINE GOOD WATCH. The better the class of Watch the longer will the Receiver have reason to remember the Donor. The main object, therefore, of a Souvenir can only have the fullest effect when the article presented is of unquestionable good manufacture. A so-called cheap Watch, or a substitute for a well-manufactured Watch, would vitiate entirely the idea and intentions that a Souvenir carries; and indeed, it is not fair to impose on the recipient by the presentation of a Watch of doubtful make, not only a great deal of trouble and inconvenience but the expense that keeping such a Watch in order would entail.
We guarantee that the PRESENTATION WATCHES offered by us will keep the most excellent time and wear well for
FIFTY YEARS
and longer if reasonable good care be taken of them, and if they are periodically overhauled by a practical Watchmaker once in two, or most, three years, after about which time a Watch invariably requires cleaning.

NICKEL SILVER WATCHES—
Crystal Face ..... Rs. 20 & Rs. 28.
Half-hunting ..... Rs. 30.

SILVER WATCHES—
Crystal Face ..... Rs. 35, Rs. 40. Rs. 45, & Rs. 60.
Hunting Cases ..... Rs. 40, Rs. 45, Rs. 50, & Rs. 65.
Half-hunting cases ..... Rs. 45, Rs. 50, Rs. 55, & Rs. 70.

GOLD WATCHES—
Crystal Face ..... Rs. 60, Rs. 85, Rs. 95, & Rs. 120.
Hunting Cases ..... Rs. 75, Rs. 110, Rs. 120, & Rs. 140.
Half-hunting Cases ..... Rs. 85, Rs. 120, Rs. 130, & Rs. 150.

GOLD REPEATER WATCHES—
Crystal Face ..... Rs. 500.
Hunting Case ..... Rs. 550.

CHATELAINE WATCHES—
Silver ..... From Rs. 70.
Gold ..... From Rs. 350.

LADIES' FANCY WATCHES—
We have a large family of fanciful disguises, beautifully jewelled in gold. For details we must refer you to our Watch Catalogue, to be had on application.

WRISTLET WATCHES—
With leather straps, the Watches in Silver and Gold first detailed may be worn. Wristlets in curb web-work, spring catch, and other fancy designs. Silver, from Rs. 50; Gold from Rs. 210

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HANBURY'S IODISED SARSAPARILLA
reduces chronic inflammation and swellings, cures Rheumatism, Glandular Enlargements, and Scorbutic affections. Price Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-8 per bottle.
SOLE MAKERS:
PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

THORPE AND CO.'S
NEW ITEMS
FOR
EVENING DRESS.
WHITE KID GLOVES,
2 BUTTONS, Rs. 1-8 Per Pair.
WHITE CAMBRIC TIES,
From Rs 1-8 Per Dozen.
WHITE CAMBRIC BOWS,
From Rs. 2-8 Per Dozen.
DRESS SOCKS,
From Rs. 3-8 Per Pair.
SILK POCKET HANDKFS,
From Rs. 2 Each.
THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CURES WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD.

FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL.
CURES TORPID LIVER, ITCHY SKIN, HEAD ACHE, GIDDINESS, SALLOW SKIN, CONSTIPATION DYSPEPSIA, AND UNSETTLED HEALTH.
THESE DROPS are the only remedy which can keep the alimentary canal in health without producing any disagreeable effect as griping and nausea. They have not only a purgative action, but taken as directed, they give a tone to the stomach and liver in eliminating bile, act as tonics to the muscles of the intestinal canal and throw out the urinary poisons. Thus its constant use keeps at bay the enemies of the human body in tropical climates, RHEUMATISM, TORPID LIVER, ITCHY SKIN, and STONE IN THE BLADDER.
AFTER a good dinner and excess in drinking a full Dose of these Drops, if taken before going to bed, will remove, by clearing the bowels, all the bad effects, and make you fit for work next morning.
IN ORDINARY and periodic malarial fevers, these Drops, if taken occasionally as directed, will prevent the impending attack.
FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL is the best remedy in scanty and painful menstruation and the whites which are generally the causes of sterility.
BY THE USE of these Drops the most painful and exhausting disease, known as piles, is prevented. To correct the liver is, in tropical climates, the best medical advice that can be given for avoiding this. What better remedy is there for the purpose than FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL? Price 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d., or Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8, of all Chemists.
Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

PETER'S POPULAR PILLS.
BRAIN PANACEA.
VITALIZING, STRENGTHENING, INVIGORATING, STIMULATING, AND NON-IRRITATING BRAIN & NERVE TONIC, Rs. 3 and 7, of all Medicine Vendors.
STANDS without an equal for the relief of Mental and Nervous Exhaustion and Impaired Vitality. Composed of the very elements, which are the Production of vitality, energy, and strength of the Nerves and Brain. Increases Brain Powers, prevents early decay and bodily weakness. Is a special food, invaluable in the FATIGUE of the Brain of overworked students, clergymen and business people, in the NERVOUS Prostration and DEBILITY of College students, in the LASSITUDE and SLEEPLESSNESS of debilitated women, in the OVERTAXED SECRETION of nursing mothers, and in the RAPID DECLINE of human frame, no matter through whatever cause.

MUNK'S MAGNETIC.
ASTHMA BALSAM.
ASTHMA, HEAVY BREATHING, IRRITATION, CHEST AFFECTIONS, &c., Rs. 3.
Go and Buy a Bottle of Munk's Magnetic Asthma Balsam; use it when you are troubled with this distressing disease and allied disorders of the Chest and Lungs. It attacks the very seat of the disease, and brings relief for you in five minutes is the only Rational Remedy of the age. Dr. Bartholow says:—"It gives relief in a few minutes, and the relief is permanent." Price 2s. 9d., or Rs. 2 per Bottle.

SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC.
AGUE, CHILL, MALARIA FEVERS, Rs. 1-0.
A Sovereign Remedy in all Cases of Fevers. Never known to fail. Is a great enemy to Malarial Fevers.

33, HUMMUM STREET. MADON, SONS AND CO., FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEES & PROPRIETORS...Messrs. F. BRETT HARDY and J. SAVILLE SMITH.
MANAGER ..... Mr. J. SAVILLE SMITH.

TRIUMPHANT MARCH OF THE
LONDON LYRIC COMPANY,
NUMBERING 25 ARTISTS.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 6TH DECEMBER,
Another Grand New Production,
The Great FARCICAL COMEDY in 3 Acts,
"NERVES."

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, 7TH DECEMBER,
Sir Charles Young's Magnificent Drama,
"JIM THE PENMAN."
Miss ETHEL ARDEN as Mrs. RALSTON.

FRIDAY, 8TH DECEMBER,
The Evergreen Emotional Play,
"EAST LYNNE."
Miss ETHEL ARDEN in her powerful Impersonation of "LADY ISABEL."

SATURDAY, 9TH DECEMBER,
(For the First Time in India)
The highly successful Society Comedy in 3 Acts,
"THE GUARD-MAN."
New Novelties to Conclude each Performance.

PRICES OF ADMISSION :—
Boxes to hold Four, Rs. 12; Stalls, Rs. 3;
Second Seats, Rs. 2; Back Seats, Re. 1.
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half-price to Second and Back Seats only.
Doors Open 8-30. Commence 9 o'clock.
RESERVED SEATS
Plan at SOUNDY and Co.
Business Manager : HARRY PYNE.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON OPIUM.

IT is notified for the information of the Public that the ROYAL COMMISSION on OPIUM will NOT VISIT MADRAS from December 11th, 14th or HAIDARABAD on December 13th and 16th, as previously announced.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Royal Commission on Opium.

BANOOBAI
VERSUS
VULLIBHAI KHANBHAI.

THE SALE of the PROPERTIES herein takes place before G. H. FARRAN, Esquire, the Commissioner of the High Court, at 3 P.M., THIS DAY, (WEDNESDAY).
See Extended Advertisement in another Column.
NANU & HORMASJEE.

FLOREAT RUGBEIA.

THE OLD RUGBEIAN Dinner will take place at the Volunteer Head Quarters on FRIDAY, December 8th. Gentlemen wishing to attend will kindly communicate with G. W. F. BUCKLAND, 1, Esplanade West, Calcutta.

'XMAS
CARDS!
NEW YEAR
GREETING
CARDS!!
In Large Choice Varieties
TO SELECT FROM.
Exceptionally the Best for the Season.
MADON, SONS & Co.,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.
SECUNDERABAD DIVISION.
NOTICE.

WITH reference to former Notice Tenders are hereby called for, for the CONSTRUCTION of BUILDINGS, including Reservoir and Laying of Pipe Lines for new Water Supply, Secunderabad Garrison. Estimated Cost, Rupees 74,176.
They should be addressed to the Executive Engineer, Military Works, Secunderabad Division, from whom Forms can be obtained, and will be opened by him at 12 Noon, on 20th December, at his Office, Secunderabad, when and where those tendering may be present. No Tender will be received unless accompanied by Rupees 1,500 Earnest money.

H. V. BIGGS, CAPTAIN, R.E.,
Executive Engineer, S. D., M. W.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AT the ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation, called for THURSDAY, the 7th Instant, at 3 P. M., Notices to the following effect will be moved :—

1. By the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik : That a Committee be appointed to report on the financial condition of the Municipality, year by year, for the last ten years, ending with the last year, for which completed accounts are available.

2. By Ibrahim Rahimtula, Esq. : That the Commissioner be requested to furnish a return, covering the last 5 years, of all Municipal employes above the age of 55, pointing out such of them as have retired, or been asked to retire.

3. By Thomas Blaney, Esq. : That letter to the President from Mr. Acting Secretary Whitworth, on the subject of despatch to the Bombay Government from Her Majesty's Secretary of State regarding the increase to the Bombay Police, be read and considered.

4. By Cowasji Hormusji, Esq. : That the Corporation accord their sanction to the erection of marble statue of Dr. Thomas Blaney on site forming part of the enclosure of the new Municipal Hall, and accept the Rs. 2,000 offered by the Secretaries of the Blaney Memorial Fund for the purpose of providing for the perpetual maintenance of the statue.

H. W. BARROW,
Municipal Secretary.
Bombay Municipal Corporation Office, 5th December, 1893.

NOTICE.

A PAMPHLET about the BHOPAL STATE has been published in the English Language after the name of ZIAUL HUQ in which some blames of different nature have been brought against MIRZA KENAYET ALI BEG and MIRZA AFZAL ALI BEG and some of our Subordinate Officers. The name of the Press in which it is printed is not given, and so it is difficult to understand whether the name ZIAUL HUQ is real or nominal.

In this Pamphlet the names of some Witnesses are mentioned which may bring suspicions in the reader's mind. Consequently, in considering all this, we intend to hold an Enquiry and to take down the evidence of the respectable Witnesses cited in the Pamphlet in the open Court and therefrom it is declared that ZIAUL HUQ or anybody who has to produce any proofs should appear before me without hesitation from the 10th to 15th December, 1893. If the entire evidence will not come to an end up to the 15th December the enquiries will proceed up to any subsequent date until they end.

This would be an executive enquiry, and in case any such proof is adduced against anybody as would, in prima facie necessitate the Criminal trial, the case will be committed to the Criminal Court wherein the Defendant would stand his trial.

True Copy.
SYED ANYAD HUSEIN,
Assist. Secy.
Minister's Office, Bhopal, Dated the 2nd December, 1893.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 9 of 1893.

WISHWANATH DAMODHER, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing in House No. 85, in Kapoorwady, near Bhooleshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiff.

VERSUS

MATHOORABAI, Widow of RAGHOONATH DAMODHER, residing in House No. 1, at Chowpatty, JAGGONNATH RUNCHORD, residing in House No. 1, at Parell, NARAYEN HURRY, residing in House No 1, at THAKOORDWAR, BARAJEE GOPAL, residing in House No 1, at Gamdevi, two of the Executers of the Will of RAGHOONATH DAMODHER, Deceased, ANFOORNABAI, Widow of DINANATH DAMODHER, residing in a Chawl in the said Kapoorwady, BHASKER RAGHOONATH, Son of the said RAGHOONATH DAMODHER, residing in House No. 1, at Parell, KESSOW DINANTH, GAJANAN, DINANATH, PANDOORANG DINANATH, KHUNDOO DINANATH, Sons of the said DINANATH DAMODHAR, all Minors under the age of 18 years, by their Guardian adlitem ANPOORNABAI, Widow of DINANATH DAMODHAR, residing in the said Kapoorwady, with their Mother the said ANPOORNABAI NARBUDABAI, Widow of DAMODHAR BALAJEE, Deceased, residing in House No. 1 in the said Kapoorwady, all of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants ...Defendants.

WHEREAS, in pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of immoveable property, dated 23rd day of November, 1893, the Sheriff has been directed TO SELL all the right, title and interest of the Defendants, Kessow Dinanath, Gajanan Dinanath, Pandoorang Dinanath and Khundoo Dinanath, by their Guard an adlitem Anpoornabai, Widow of Dinanath Damodhar, in the following property, at the instance of the 4th Defendant, Raghoonath. All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with four rooms of a Chawl, standing thereon, situate on the East side and fronting Bhooleshwar Road, containing by admeasurement 13748 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 149, new No. 1275, old survey No. 46 to 462, New survey No. 7512, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 2264, Street No. 90 to 95, and bounded on the East by the Bhooleshwar Road, on the West by a passage, on the North by a passage of the Oart, and on the South by the property of Wishwanath Damodhar.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claim on abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should, on or before the 21st day of December, 1893, lodge in my Office, a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 29th day of November 1893.

A. K. OLIVER,
Assistant Commissioner.

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THE GREAT ORIGINAL SPLENDID DISPLAY OF
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Tickets can be had at the BOX OFFICE, from 11-30 A.M. to 10-30 P.M.
ADMISSION :—Private, to seat Four, Rs. 12; First Class, Rs. 3 each; Second, Rs 2; Third, Re. 1; and Gallery, 8 annas.
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Children under 12 years, and Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half-price to all Classes, except Gallery.
J. N. PAUL, Proprietor. A. L. GHOSAL, Manager.

NOTICES.

WARNING to PURCHASERS of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE-MIXTURE :—Vasanji Nadhoo and Co., of Bombay, Druggists, had begun to sell Ague-Mixture in their name of the same colour as my mixture and in bottles of same size and shape as my Bottles with labels which were a colourable imitation of my own labels. On my taking steps against them they SURRENDERED to me all the Bottles and Labels and undertook not to do so again, and paid the costs to my Solicitors. I therefore warn all imitators of Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills that they will be rigorously prosecuted in future.

H. L. BATLIWALLA.
Dadar, Bombay, 29th Nov., 1893.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 238 OF 1893.

BANOOBAI, of Bombay, Parsee, residing at No. 79, Chowpati Road, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay, Widow and Executrix of FRAMJEE HORMASJEE COMMISSARIATWALLA, late of Bombay, Parsee, Deceased .....Plaintiff.

VERSUS

VULLIBHAI KHANBHAI, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Bhoosari Mohalla, outside the Fort of Bombay aforesaid..Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given that the sale of the immoveable properties herein situate at Bhoosari Mohalla or Baloo Sarang Street at Mazagon and at Babe Dhuboo Street, which had been advertised to take place at the Office of G. H. FARRAN, Esq., the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, on Wednesday, the 15th day of November, 1893, has been adjourned to the WEDNESDAY the Sixth and THURSDAY the 7th days of December, One Thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-three, on which daty the said properties will be put up for sale by Public Action before the said Commissioner, at his Office, in the Court House, at the hour of Three of the clock in the Afternoon of each of the said days.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, Attorneys for the above named plaintiff, at No. 89, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay—Dated this 17th day of November 1893.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 525 OF 1891.

POCHAJEE BYRAMJEE BATLIBOI, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, residing at Frere Road, within the Fort.....Plaintiff.

VERSUS

PEROZSHA FRAMJEE BATTLIWALLA, Parsee, residing at Bandora, in the District of Tanna .....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the final Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 26th day of June, 1893, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, in Two Lots before G. H. Farran, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of December, 1893, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS :—

All the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff, Pochajee Byramjee Batliboi, and of the abovenamed Defendant, Perozsha Framjee Battliwalla, or either of them in the two several properties next hereinafter described, that is to say :—

LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground and batty fields grass land, together with the messuage or dwelling house out-houses, cook rooms, stable, wells and mango and other trees standing thereon, commonly called or known by the name of "Perozs Baug," situate at Bandora, in the Taluka of Salsette, in the District of Tanna, containing by admeasurement eighty-two thousand one hundred and ninety nine and one-fourth square yards, be the same a little more or less, and bounded on the North by vacant ground belonging to Bhundaree Koormaree and Antone Manoel, De Monte and others, on the south by the property of Antone Manoel De Monte and others, on the East by the property of Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, and on the West partly by the Road leading from Ghore Bunder and partly by the public Road, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Perozsha Framjee Battliwalla and are now in the possession of N. C. Macleod, Esquire, the receiver appointed herein, and are marked A B C D E F G and Hin the plan lodged in the office of the Commissioner.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of garden ground or land, together with the messuage, tenement or bungalow and stables, standing thereon and being in the New Town or Khetwadi ninth lane, without the Fort walls of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, fronting the said lane on the East side thereof, containing by admeasurement one thousand, two hundred and eighty-nine square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 2183, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, and 2179 and New Nos. 9281, 9222, and 9258, old Survey Nos. 307, 309 and 305 and New Survey No. 5487, and bounded on the East partly by the property of Jehangirjee Eduljee Tijoriwalla, partly by the property of Jamsetjee Eduljee Tijoriwalla, partly by the property of Eduljee Rustomjee Soonawalla, partly by the property of Cumroodin Tyebjee, and partly by the Khetwady eighth lane, on the West by the said Khetwady ninth lane, on the North partly by the property of Nanabhoy Hormusjee Nansaet, partly by the property of Eduljee Rustomjee Soonawalla and partly by the property of Cumroodin Tyebjee, and on the South by the property of the said Cumroodin Tyebjee, and which said bungalow and stable, hereditaments and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 162 and together with the said piece or parcel of garden ground or land were formerly in the occupation of Pestonjee Limjee Gojee, and latterly in the possession of Perozsha Framjee Battliwalla, and are now in the possession of the said Receiver and are more particularly described in the plan lodged in the office of the Commissioner and therein surrounded by a red-coloured boundary.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, Attorneys for the abovenamed Plaintiff, at No. 19, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 25th day of October, 1893.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

HENRY HISCOCKS,
BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,
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BEGS to intimate that he is now Registering Orders for
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Also that he has OPENED the WILTSHIRE DAIRY in connection with his Bakery, where Milk, Butter and Cream may be had at favourable rates. Having *his own Milch Cattle*, the absolute Purity of his Dairy Produce may be relied on.

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TOWN HALL

ON

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THE BAZAAR WILL BE OPENED BY

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CHAIRMAN OF THE SOCIETY.

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D. M. INGLIS,
Hony. Secretary.
Bazaar Sub-Committee.
Bombay, 2nd December, 1893.

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" " " Dolls	"	0 10	to	3 12
Kitchen Ware	"	0 6	to	2 8
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Skin Tiger " "	"	4 0	to	85 0
Skittles	"	0 12	to	1 8
Sailing Boats	"	0 14	to	12 0
Swords	"	1 4	to	2 0
Surprise Boxes	"	0 6	to	1 2
Speaking Child in Cradle	"	1 4	to	4 8
Skipping Ropes	"	0 6	to	1 0
Swings	"	4 0	to	5 0
Tool Boxes	"	1 8	to	4 0
Targets	"	1 0	to	3 0
Tambourines	"	0 12	to	2 4
Tin Soldiers	each "	1 0	to	6 0
Tea Set	"	0 12	to	7 0
Tin Toys	each "	1 0	to	12 0
Trousseau Boxes	"	3 0	to	7 0
Trapeze	"	6 8	to	9 0
Tivoli Games	"	2 0	to	35 0
Targets (different kinds)	"	1 0	to	3 0
Trumpets	"	0 6	to	1 4
Wooden Horses	"	0 14	to	6 0
Watches	"	0 6	to	0 8
Whips	"	0 8	to	1 0

MORENAS & COMPANY,

GENERAL MERCHANTS, 15, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

		Rs.	As
BADHAM PILE & COMPANY'S "PERFECTUM."	WHITE DRILL for Polo	11	4
	WHITE or KHAKI COTTON CORD	11	4
	WHITE or DRAB MOLESKIN	13	8
RIDING BREECHES.	WHITE ELASTIC TWILL	20	0
	DRAB VELVET CORD	25	0
CUT ON THE MOST APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES. Cash Prices.	WOOLLEN BEDFORD CORD	25	0
	FANCY WHIPCORD	25	0
	SUPERFINE WHITE DOESKIN for Racing	31	8
	SILK WARP WHITE CASHMERE	31	8

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

NOVELTIES IN 'XMAS PRESENTS.

BOLTON & Co. have this year imported a most extensive selection of Articles especially selected, for CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S PRESENTATIONS.

WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS,
OILMAN'S STORES,
FRENCH CONFECTIONERY AND CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS,
GLASS TABLE ORNAMENTS.
DIAMOND, GOLD, AND SILVER JEWELLERY,
ELECTRO-PLATEDWARE,
NOVELTIES IN FANCY GOODS AND ZYLONITE,
TOYS IN VARIETIES,
THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

BOLTON & COMPANY,
IMPORTERS OF NOVELTIES,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY SAW MILLS COMPANY, LD.
(In Liquidation.)

A MEETING of DEBENTURE-HOLDERS will be held at the Office of EWART LATHAM and Co., on WEDNESDAY, 6th December, at 3 P.M.

MATHERAN.

TENDERS are invited for the Contract for EXCLUSIVE RIGHT to provide Conveyances to and from and on the Plateau of Matheran.
Particulars may be obtained on application at the Office of the Superintendent of Matheran, who does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
Tenders must reach the Superintendent's Office by Noon on the 15th December, 1893.

J. P. BARRY, B.A., MB.,
Superintendent of Matheran.
Matheran, 15th November, 1893.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
COTTON WASTE.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of COTTON WASTE required by the Company for Twelve months, commencing the First day of February 1894. Estimated at 230 tons.
Tenders, which must be on the Company's Form, sealed, superscribed and accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 1,000, will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, upto 1 P.M. (gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 6th December, after which hour no tender will be received.
Forms of Tender can be obtained and Samples seen upon application to the Undersigned.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 15th November, 1893.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
CASTOR OIL.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of CASTOR OIL, required by the Company, for Twelve months, commencing the First day of February 1894. Estimated at 460 tons.
Tenders, which must be on the Company's Form, sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 1 000, will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 P.M., Gun-fire). on WEDNESDAY, 6th December, after which hour no Tender will be taken.
Forms of Tenders can be obtained and

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Indian Banks.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,162½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,065
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	25 pr. ct.	(80
Commercial & Ld. Mtge.	5,000	100	100	10 p. a.	155 to 160
	2,000	100	50		65 to 70
	2,000	100	10		15 to 17
Exchange Banks.					
Agra	100,000	410	all	5 pr. ct.	70xd
Charter Bank	40,000	420	420	7 pr. ct.	85 0
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 3
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	210
Press Companies.			Yearly	Rs.	
Akbar	200	1,350	1,350	75	1,350
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		45
Albert Press				18 pr. ct.	945
Anglo-Indian	200	1,100	1,100	dvd 18s50	1105
Apollo	750	2,400	2,400	93	93
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil. 40	230
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	250	250	250		300
Bombay Cotton Exchange Co. Ld.	1,500	195	125	1 Rs. 10	130
Bombay Exchange Co. Ld.	600	300	300		123½
Bombay City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	215
Colaba	600	1,800	1,800	20	210
East India	500	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	280
English Press and Manfg.	400	250		130	130
Fort	615	2,500	2,500	Rs. 80	1,15
Franklin	200	500	all	100	450
Harvey and Sahapathy	450	500	500	50	475
Himoji Press Co. Ld	750	400	all	4	12½ xd
Khetwadi	200	450	440	32½	370
Maharashtra Printing Co. Ld	200	500	500	63	120
Maneckji Petit	1,000	125	125	10	107½
Mofussil Co.	2,125	425	400	Rs. 40	432½
Munnar M.	1,000	200	all	Nil	225
New Bengal	1,200	600	600	Nil	695
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	121½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs. 25 dvd	480
Sahapathy (Bellary)	600	500	75	20	48
Samson	300	500	500	20	60
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	60	25	1,200
Sind	500	2,000	750	35	565
Surab Woollen Mills	1,500	200	200	7½ pr. ct.	40
Surat City Press Co. Ld.	275	200	all	20	215 xd
Vakharia		1,000	1000	Rs. 70	1,010
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad	600	1,200	1,200	90	1,40
Alliance	1,800	00	all	Rs. 15	480 xd
Anglo-Indian	1,245		100	Nil	53
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	271	0	all	9 per ct.	30
Bombay Unified	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	625
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	800	800	20	330
Bombay Native Genal Manfg. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	...	747
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	250
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,065
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	49
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	815
Connaught Mills	600	800	800	10 pr. ct.	625
Cotton Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	580
Oosera Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 40	410
Digvijai Mills Co. Ld.	5,000	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	360
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	325
Empress	2,100	500	500	60 pr. ct.	500
Framjee Petit.	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	360
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	665
Hingunghat Mill	700	800	800	40	800
Howard and Bullough	1,800	500	500	25 Rs. 1	55
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,145
Imperial Cotton	900	800	800		315
Indian Manufacturing	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,110
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	570
Jaffer Alli	800	800	800	Nil	34
Jamsetjee Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	225	35	150
Jowras Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	810
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	600 xd
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	610
Khangeram Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	725
Kimjee Mac	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	545
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	160
Lord Reay Mfg	845	1,000	1,000	35	500
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	827½
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	7,425
Mahaluxmee	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Mahomed Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	600	600	15 pr. ct.	1,470
Manockjee Petit	2,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,560
Massagon	5,000	0	250	6	125
Morarji Goculdas	1,000	1,000	1,000	65	1,800 xd
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	6,500	100	100		
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par.
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	130
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	410
Oriental	5,735	625	625	Rs. 15	360
Premier Spinning Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,220
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	480
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	810
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,400
Shalapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	...	1,320
Soonderlas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	595
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	165
Southern Maharatta	1,312	250	250	12½	32½
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,360	250	250	12½	18
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	160
Swadeshi Mills	475	800	800	Rs. 15	445
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,00	50	55
Vishnukar Lakhmishanker C. Mill Co Ld.	980	800	800	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	350
Western India	1,700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	650
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	
MISCELLANEOUS.				Last Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	375
	750	50	150	7½	20
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	4
Badham Pile	4,000	100	160	10	100
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	44
Bear Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100 no
Bombay Fir Insurance		In Liquidation			
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,830
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	67½	1,22
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	70
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	63
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,025
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	1
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	251
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 20	232
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,500	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	275
Iyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70		70 no
Indian Guarantee & Surety Ship Assn	6,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16½
John Roberts & Co.	1 500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	12½
Khangir Karani & Co, Ld	3,000	500	100	8 pr. ct.	100
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 21	306
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	200	30	19
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Marks & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	94
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	100		60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	180
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	20
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	94
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	19	455
Prince of Wales Fire In.	200	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,35
Soundy & Co.	1,500	100	100	9	50
Treasher & Co.	2,000	500	100	60	900
Tuscon & Co.	1,500	100	100	5	45
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	all	5	19½
			100		
			25		

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	25-6	
China Leaf	,,	25-3	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	,,	25-2	,,
Do. do. new	,,	25-1	,,
Australia do.	,,	25-3	
Bombay do.	,,	25-2	
English Sovereigns	,,	15-14	
Do. Dussos	,,	15-11	
Bar Silver 17 Beterrest	,,	91	
Do. 17/8 do.	,,	91	
Spanish Dollars	,,	208	Nominal.
Mexican do.	,,	195	
Do. Fine ,,	,,	210	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Fifth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Bombay Saw Mills, Meeting of Debenture-Holders, 3 p.m.
Julgaum Cotton Ginning Company, Kalbadevi, 10 a.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.
The London Lyric Company, Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.
The Great Indian Circus, 9 p.m.
Sale by Auction of immovable properties, at the Commissioner of the High Court's Office, 3 p.m.
Meeting, Bombay Revolver Club, on Sands, near Church Gate Station, 3-45 p.m.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Vasna entered the dock on Monday, and the s. s. Japan yesterday, and the s. s. Etolia left it yesterday.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the special jury are not required to attend at the High Court this morning, but to-morrow (Thursday), at 10 a.m.

BURMA DIRECTORY AND DIARY FOR 1894.—The managing proprietor of the *Rangoon Gazette* Office has just issued the Burma Directory and Diary for 1894. The book has been got up in the usual neat style, and affords copious information to travellers journeying to Rangoon. The Directory, besides giving a lengthy description of Rangoon itself, contains a useful map of the town and suburbs of Rangoon, and an outline map of Burma. The book also abounds in advertisements.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The following programme will be played at the Cooperage Bandstand by the Band of the 5th Bo. L. I., at 5-45, this evening :—

Lancers.....Her Majesty's .....Solomon.
Overture ...Die Felsenmuhle.....Reissiger.
Valse .....Silver Chimes .....Coote.
Selection ...Dorothy .....Celliers.
Walzer.....An Der Schonen Blauen Donan...Strauss.
Gavotte.....Pizzicat .....Watson.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A STABBING AFFRAY AT GRANT ROAD.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Hamilton, the Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which one Bhow Ganoo stood charged with attempting to commit the murder of a woman, named Luximee, aged twenty years, and Kassinath Vithoba, alias Cassim, with a clasp knife, at Trimbuck Purushram Street, Grant Road. The circumstances of the case have already appeared in these columns. The Magistrate, after recording some further evidence, convicted the accused under Section 324 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for three years.

SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.—The honorary secretary begs to inform the members that his Excellency the Apostolic Delegate has kindly deigned to honour the Society by presiding at its annual general meeting to be held in St. Xavier's College, on Sunday next, the 10th instant, at 5 p.m. Their Lordships the Bishops, who are at present in Bombay, will also grace the meeting by their presence. In view of this high honour conferred on the Society the Council confidently hopes that all the active and honorary members, resident in Bombay and Bandora, will endeavour to be present on the occasion to enable the Society as a body to accord a hearty reception, and pay its homage, to his Excellency the Apostolic Delegate. The Mass for the Society will be said on the same day at the Cathedral, at half-past six o'clock. Members will please accept this invitation.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Muncherji D. Wadia stands charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 1,724 belonging to Messrs. Turner and Hemming, solicitors, in whose firm the accused was employed as a managing clerk. Mr. Turner appeared for the prosecution, while the accused conducted his defence in person. The case for the prosecution having closed, the Magistrate framed a charge against the accused, who, in his defence, denied the allegations made against him. The accused, in a long statement, told the Court how the sums of money entrusted to him were delivered to the proper parties. The amount in respect of which he stood charged, was practically given to the party for whom the money was intended. The Magistrate, after hearing the statement, intimated that he would deliver judgment this morning.

SUICIDE OF A YOUNG WOMAN.—An inquest was held by Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, yesterday, at Sewree Road, on the body of a Hindoo woman, named Ganga, aged twenty-two years, the wife of one Narayen Atmaji, residing at Parel Road. The deceased used to work in the Morarji Goculdas Spinning and Weaving Mill, at Parel, but on Saturday last she did not go to her work, as she was suffering from hysteric fits. The mother-in-law, who did not like to see the deceased remaining at home, scolded her and threatened to report her conduct to her husband. Upon this the deceased became sullen and morose, and in the evening she was found missing. Inquiries were made, but no trace could be obtained until Monday evening, when her dead body was found floating in a tank behind Satya Narayen's Mill, at Sewree Road, the body which was much decomposed, was immediately brought out of the tank. A verdict of suicide by drowning in a well was recorded.

GOA NEWS.—A New Municipal Committee, composed of seven members, all belonging to the party of the Viscount of Bardez, has been appointed in place of the one nominated by the late Governor-General on the 24th November, 1892, dissolving the Municipal Corporation which was hostile to his election policy. Such Committees are temporary, and their tenure of office is only one month according to law, but the last one has pulled through a whole year.—Mr. Galvao, Deputy Attorney to the Crown for the Province of Salsette, has been promoted Attorney to the Crown for the Province of Loanda.—Mr. Ovidio Alpoim has been appointed District Judge of Bardez in place of Mr. Souza Telles.—The Governor-General has requisitioned the Chapter to keep in good order the palace of Turpean which has been left by the late Dean Jose Paulo da Costa for the use of the Governor-Generals. The deceased has left the property to the Chapter on condition that proper repairs should be made to the palace and the remaining money distributed among the canons.—During the 17 weeks of the current half-year ending 4th November the receipts of the West of India Railway Co. amounted to Rs.1,27,884, against Rs. 91,745 for the corresponding period last year.—The Banco National Ultramarin which has in its branches a large quantity of silver, intends taking the same to Portugal to convert it into Portuguese coins.—The new regulation for the port of Marmagao will be published very shortly.—The new delegate for the Province of Bicholim left Portugal for India.—His Excellency the Governor-General is still on a tour of inspection. He has left the Province of Sanquilim and gone to Ponda, whence he will proceed to visit the Province of Bardez.—Again the cholera has made its appearance at Jua, resulting in some fatal cases. Precautions have been taken to check its progress.—On 16th November there was a fracas between the residents and the agent of the proprietor of the paddy field in Pernem. A military force was called in to quell the disturbance in which a soldier was seriously wounded.—The earnings of the West of India Portuguese Railway for the week ending 4th November averaged Rs. 306 per mile as compared with Rs.151 per mile in the corresponding period for last year.—Mr. Christovao Pinto, the Deputy for Salsette, will leave Goa for Portugal during the first fortnight of December.—The Customs receipts for the month of October last amounted to Rs. 26,180.—The Governor-General has issued an order making responsible the Commanding Officers of the police force for the shabby appearance of the sepoys, as well as their negligence in executing their duties. His Excellency believes that want of proper attention on the part of the officers has brought the force to a lamentable state.—The traffic on the line is very brisk at present, and if the Portuguese fiscal department does not put unnecessary obstructions in the way, the rail-borne traffic must increase greatly.—The new Municipal Commissioner of Bardez took charge on the 27th ultimo amidst great enthusiasm of the people. There were present Conde de Mahem, Visconnt of Pernem, deputations from Salsette and Ilhas. The Viscount of Bardez on his way from Camorlim to Mapuca was accompanied by a band and received ovations from the people. None of the members of the dissolved Committee put in their appearance, and in their absence the administration of the Province handed over charge to the new Committee.

DIVINE SERVICES.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6.
Advent Service.
6 p.m.—Litany and Sermon by the Reverend C. E. de Coetlogon Chaplain of Colaba.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6.
6 p.m.—Intercessary Litany for Missions and Sermon by Rev. A. H. Bowman. Hymns 44, 103 and 117.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Service will be held on board the s. s. Jaif in the Prince's Dock on Wednesday evening at half-past seven o'clock. All are cordially invited. The bethel flag will be hoisted.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

TRIAL OF THE BOMBAY RIOTERS.

THE CHINCHPOOGLY TRIPLE MURDER CASE.

THE trial of the following case was resumed at the Criminal Sessions, yesterday, before his Lordship and the same special jury :—

Govind Daji, Atmaram Narayen, and five other Hindus were charged with having, on the 12th August last, at Chinchpoogly, committed the murder of three Mahomedans, named Shaik Bhai, Abdul Rahman, and Abdul Kadur, by beating them with sticks. The prisoners were further charged with causing grievous hurt to Mahomed Essack with sticks. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, with Mr. Anderson, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared for the defence.

The evidence for the prosecution was continued.

Shivram Bapooji said that, about 7 or 7-30 a.m., on the 12th August last, as he was standing near his room at Chinchpoogly, he heard shouts of "Bhajrang Bali ki-jay," *i. e.*, victory to the mighty deity Bhajrang Hanooman. The shouts were raised by a crowd of 100 or 125 Marathas, who were armed with bamboos and bamboo-sticks. They battered at the door of a Parsee liquor-seller's shop. Nos. 5 and 6 were seen in the crowd. No. 5 said "Break open the shop and drink the liquor." Witness had known Nos. 5 and 6 for four or five years. Both had bamboos in their hands. After some time the crowd left the shop, and going towards the Parel Road and turning into Kalla Chowkey Road, they proceeded towards Bavan Chawl. Witness was going to his work and followed the crowd as far as the new road now being constructed by the side of the Victoria Gardens. In consequence of instructions received, witness returned, about 8 a.m., to Bavan Chawl. He saw a fighting going on near a radish field between the Bavan Chawl and the stables. Witness saw about forty Hindu striking some persons, whom the witness could not see near a shed. They were striking with bamboos and bamboo sticks. Other groups of fifteen or twenty or thirty Hindus were striking other persons further on. Witness saw Nos. 5 and 6 among the rioters in the same group of about forty persons near the shed. Witness noticed in this latter group several of the persons who were in the mob at the liquor-shop, but he did not remember their names. He gave information to Tatia Jamadar on his coming to him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kirkpatrick, witness said he gave information to Tatia Jamadar about a month and a-half or a month and three-quarters after the riots.

Did he come to you two days before you gave evidence in the magistrate's court ?—Yes.

Did he say he was going to show you the men he had in his charge ?—Yes, and he showed them to me.

And until Tatia went to you, you had not said a word to any one about Nos. 5 and 6 having been among the rioters ?—No, I had not.

And amongst the people you saw near the Bavan Chawl, you only knew the names of Nos. 5 and 6 ?—Yes.

And they were very conspicuous, I suppose ?—Yes.

And they were beating a man near the wall ?—Yes.

You stood on the road and saw them ?—Yes, I left the place while the striking was going on there.

Hurried fast ?—Yes.

You have been unfriendly for a long time with No. 5 ?—No, I am not unfriendly with him.

I am sorry to ask these questions, but you have a sister, named Bhima ?—No. I have a sister, named Mookta.

(A woman, named Bhima Bapoo, is called into court.)

Is this your sister ?—Yes, she is my sister, but my father gave her birth-name as Mookta.

Has she been living with No. 5 for many years as his wife ?—I don't know that.

Re-examined by Mr. Lang.—Her husband died nine or ten months ago. She lived with her husband until his death. She works in a mill, and earns her own living, and has her own room to live in. When Tatia stopped me on the road there were some policemen with him. I did not notice other people with him at the time.

Luxmon Balloo, a cultivator, residing at Chinchpoogly, said that, on the morning of the 12th August, he sold some vegetables in the Byculla Bazaar and was returning homeward. He saw a disturbance in the road and turned aside. This was about 8 a.m. He saw some one being struck near a shed. He could not see what man was being struck. His assailants were forty or fifty Hindus, among whom were Nos. 5, 6, and 7. There were large groups of people in other parts of the field, who cried, "Beat, beat, go on beating." Witness knew Nos. 5, 6, and 7 before. They were armed with bamboo sticks. Witness then went home.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kirkpatrick, witness said he could recognise only Nos. 5, 6, and 7 as having been in the mob. He could not recognise others. He knew these men before.

How did you know them ?—When the police arrested and showed them to me, I recognised them.

There were many people arrested ?—Yes.

They were shown to you in Mr. Cooper's court ?—Yes, and then I recognised them. I had not seen them in the interval.

And until that day you had not said anything to any one about them ?—No, I had mentioned it to Walloo Hari, who gave evidence here.

You mentioned it to him a day or two before you went to the Police Court ?—No, I mentioned to him on the day of the disturbance, telling him what had occurred.

That is not my point. Did you tell Walloo that you saw Nos. 5, 6 and 7 beating some persons ?—Yes.

And you told only that man, and nobody else ?—Nobody else.

Who took you to the police chowkey ?—A policeman.

You say you were acquainted with these people ?—I know them for five or six years. They live near my place at Chinchpoogly in the Sonar's Chawl.

Tatia Luxmon, a police subedar in the Criminal Investigation Department, said he was placed under the orders of Mr. Brewin in connection with the riot cases. Witness received an order from Mr. Brewin on the 14th October last to make enquiries in this case. In consequence of information received from Mahomed Essack and Shaik Hoosein, witness saw the man, named Shivram, in the liquor-shop of the Parsee in Arthur Road, where he also saw Vishia and Vallia. Nos. 5, 6, and 7 were then arrested.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kirkpatrick.—Witness said he went to make enquiries in the company of two or four policemen as occasion required.

You knew nothing about this case before the 14th October ?—I knew nothing personally, but had seen the first four prisoners before that date.

These prisoners were at first charged with rioting only ?—I don't know.

The charge of murder was added after Nos. 5, 6, and 7 had been arrested ?—I don't know.

Mr. Kirkpatrick : Then you know nothing at all about the case ?—I have collected evidence regarding it.

At the close of the case for the prosecution, in answer to the Court, the prisoners said they left their case in the hands of their counsel.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, in addressing the jury for the defence, said he was instructed to say that Nos. 5, 6, and 7 were not at all present at the place where they were sworn to have been ; and if he could prove that satisfactorily to the jury, the whole case for the prosecution must be considered to be at an end. Prisoners were charged with the murder of three persons, and the learned counsel asked the jury where the evidence was to prove the murders ? There must be medical evidence, and there must be evidence to show that they were killed on the day stated from certain causes. The unconscious man, who was given up as dead, had turned up to give evidence. How, then, were they to know that the three other men had not recovered consciousness and gone away somewhere ? How were they to know that they did not sham death as successfully as Mahomed Essack did ? This was a serious point, and the jury must be satisfied that these three men were murdered that day. Other murders had been committed that day ; how, then, were they to know that these three men had not been murdered by those persons who had committed the other murders ? The learned counsel did not deny that outrages were committed on that day at Chinchpoogly and other places ; but where was the proof that the prisoners murdered Shaik Bhai, Shaik Kadur, and another ? Assuming that the prisoners were present among the crowd, then the other question arose whether they were responsible for the murder committed by others ? Because some witnesses said they saw Nos. 5, 6, and 7 in the mob, were they to be convicted of the murder ? The learned counsel asked the jury to scrutinise the evidence most zealously. Describing the environments of the Great Eastern Spinning Mill, Mr. Kirkpatrick explained on a map the distances of the places where the prisoners were stated to have created a disturbance. Keeping the important points in mind, the learned counsel asked the jury to satisfy themselves whether the story told for the prosecution was consistent and probable. If the jury accepted the evidence given in the Police Court by the witnesses called that day, it entirely displaced the evidence given by the first class of witnesses regarding what occurred at the Parsee's liquor-shop. The other witnesses said nothing about the whistle that Mr. Rushworth heard. It was incredible that while the four Mahomedans were assaulted by the Hindu mob, the other three Mahomedans were allowed to escape. The jury ought to be satisfied upon the evidence whether the prisoners struck the deceased, whether they assaulted them, and with what weapons, whether they killed them upon the spot, or whether they stood by and approved of the murders that were being committed in their presence ? Without impugning the *bona fides* of Mr. Rushworth and his friend, Mr. Kirkpatrick remarked that it was hard to believe that they could recognise a few natives out of a large crowd, with whose faces they were not familiar at all. These men were not arrested for several months ; there was no evidence in existence against them until Tatia Subedar called it forth. Could the jury, asked the learned counsel, attach the slightest importance to evidence of this character ? The influence which policemen of the class of Tatia exercised upon the minds of the lower class of people was immense ; and the learned counsel cited in corroboration on this point the remarks of Macaulay in his essay on Warren Hastings. The jury must regard with the greatest distrust the evidence given by this class of people. The learned counsel reviewed the evidence for the prosecution, and commented upon portions of it as highly inconsistent and improbable. The jury would require very strong corroborative evidence as to the striking. The Mahomedans were members of the opposite faction, and it was only natural that they should, when in the witness-box, seek to implicate Hindus in such a serious charge as murder. The learned counsel was instructed to call evidence to prove that Nos. 5 and 3 were not there at all. Mr. Rushworth's evidence regarding No. 5 was very important, as he had known him intimately, and he stated most distinctly that he did not see him among the mob. The learned counsel contended that Rahman was not there at all, and pointed out the reasons which supported his view. Assuming that the jury were of opinion that some, not all, of the prisoners were present in the crowd, the learned counsel urged that there was no evidence whatever to show that any one of the prisoners did a single act in pursuance of the common object of the rioters. The learned counsel repeated that there was no reliable evidence on the point. Assuming that the prisoners were among the mob, were they to assume, or would the jury be justified in assuming, that they murdered the Mahomedans, or did a single act which there was no evidence to prove they did ? Would their mere presence in the mob justify the jury in finding them guilty of murder or any other offence ? The mob was collected together under very peculiar circumstances in a time of general panic, and it would be cruel injustice if the jury found the prisoners guilty merely because they had kept at home, because business had been closed everywhere, and under a sudden impulse rushed out into the streets. The mere rushing out into the streets was no proof of actual wrong or guilt. If a man directed the actions of a mob or guided their movements, he would be guilty ; but it would be cruel injustice to say that a man was guilty merely because he was seen moving in the streets at a time of general panic.

Evidence was then called for the defence.

Hajee Fateh Mahomed Rahimtoola, commission agent of a cotton-cleaning factory, at Chinchpoogly, said he lived in a bungalow, in the compound of the factory. There was a chawl close by, in which Hindus resided. No. 5 also resided there with a woman, named Bhima. A mob came to the factory on the morning of the 12th August. No. 5 was not then in the mob ; he was in his chawl. Witness saw him there, and could have spoken to him from his bungalow if he wished. In half-an-hour No. 5 passed the gateway of witness's bungalow, and had a conversation with witness. That was about 7 or 7-30 a.m. Witness asked No. 5 where he was going. The latter said he had a case pending in the Small Causes Court, and that he was going to the house of his vakil to arrange about the case. Two or four other persons were with him, among whom was one Nana Ghattee. No. 5 was dressed exactly as he was now, and wore a red turban. Witness saw No. 5 again between 4 and 5 p.m. the same day in his bungalow. He asked witness if any disturbance had taken place at his bungalow. Ten or twenty minutes after No. 5 left, some twenty or thirty persons threw stones at witness's bungalow. No. 5 was not among those persons. On the contrary, he remonstrated with those who threw the stones.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lang, witness said, he had closed the gateway of the compound of his bungalow while his wife and family were shut up inside the bungalow. Witness was much alarmed in consequence of the attack that was to be made upon his bungalow in the morning. Witness had been one day in jail for a debt six or seven months ago. There were several decrees of the Small Causes Court out against him, he had not yet settled with his creditors, and had, therefore, remained shut up in his compound.

You would again go and hide yourself in your compound ?—Yes.

Have you borrowed money from the woman Bhima ?—No.

Did not Tatia Subedar come to you on the 14th October ?—He did not come to me ; I met him in the road. In answer to him, I told him that I was in my compound on the morning of the 12th August, and that No. 5 was in his chawl.

Re-examined : On the morning of the 12th August, Framjee Kaikhosroo Patel came to my bungalow to my assistance. No. 5 abused the rioters who wanted to attack my bungalow.

Framjee Kaikhosroo Patel had known No. 5 for the last four years as a tenant in the chawl near his house. On the morning of the 12th August, witness saw No. 5 speaking to Fateh Mahomed about 6 a.m., or 6-30 a.m, and again about 6-30 a.m. or 7 a.m. Witness was then at the gateway of Fateh Mahomed's gate, having gone to offer him assistance.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lang, witness said, he knew No. 5 well, because he abused him on one occasion about three years ago.

Chintamon Madan, a bailiff of the Small Causes Court, produced papers in a suit in which Bhima Bapu was the defendant. There was an endorsement on the papers by the court clerk—"Postponed till Saturday, the 12th August." Under that was another endorsement "Postponed till the 9th September."

Mr. Lang objected to the admission of the document.

His Lordship said it ought to have been produced by a responsible person.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said his clients had summoned the Registrar or his clerk, and they were not responsible for any failure in that respect.

Witness : I was entrusted from the office to produce the proceedings here.

To Mr. Lang.—The case was set down before Mr. Gunpatrao Bhasker. I don't know if he came to Court at 12 o'clock and postponed the Court immediately. There was a small attendance in the Court that day. People were alarmed by reason of the riots.

Mr. Kirkpatrick tendered the proceedings ; and they were admitted.

Bhima Bapoo, woman, said she lived with No. 5 at Chinchpooply, and had been living with him for fourteen years. She was not married to him. She was the defendant in a suit in the Small Causes Court brought against her by Wasudeo Balwantrao. She went twice to the Court, and the suit was postponed till Saturday, the 12th August. She went twice with No. 5. On account of the riots she did not go to the Court on the 12th August, but sent No. 5 with the summons. Mr. Eduljee, pleader, was the vakil, and as he was sick, No. 5 went early to his house on the morning of the 12th August, accompanied by five other persons. He returned home about a quarter to 3 p.m. He was not near the Bavan Chawl that morning. Witness was "naikin" or mucadam in Mr. Rushworth's mill, and had 475 women working under her. Shivram, who gave evidence here, was her brother, but he had quarrelled with her since last Ganpatee, because she could not go to see him during his illness. Shivram had discontinued visiting her house. He was well aware that she had been living with No. 5 all these years. Her parents used to visit her all the time.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lang, witness said, No. 5 kept a grocer's shop about a year or two ago, but not now. She maintained him at present. No. 5 was once fined Rs. 50, and she paid the fine. He was falsely accused by Cowasjee Parsee of assaulting him, and was fined in Mr. Ryan's Court.

His Lordship : That was a long time ago.

Mr. Lang : He was fined by Mr. Hamilton in Mr. Ryan's Court.

Witness continued.—No. 5 went to Small Causes Court by the G. I. P. Railway from the Chinchpoogly station to Boree Bunder. Her vakil lived at Mahar Bawree. Her husband died nine months ago. She did not live with him till the day of his death. He lived at Camatteepoora.

Re-examined.—Cowajee Parsee had brought a false accusation against No. 5, and there was bitter enmity between them.

At this stage the Court adjourned until 10 o'clock this (Wednesday) morning.

LORD CAVAN writes to us from Wheathampstead House, St. Albans :—On one occasion when the late Government was in power I placed on the notice paper of the House of Commons a question in regard to the relative strength of the English and French navies. Before I had an opportunity of asking the question, I received a private message from my friend Admiral Sir A. Hoskins (the First Sea Lord of the Admiralty), pointing out the inconvenience to the public service if I persevered in my question. I immediately withdrew it so as to avoid hampering the then Board of Admiralty. Will Sir Ashmead Bartlett and his friends make a note of this ?

THE BURMESE RAJAH AT KANDY.

THE Burmese Rajah, who is in Kandy just now, with his two sons and two of his wives, tended to pay a visit to the "City of Ruins." At the Buddhist temple premises in Kandy, on Saturday morning week, there assembled at the request of the Rajah above a hundred Buddhist preists, and to each was given, at the Rajah's expense, two plates, a cup and saucer, a meal of rice and curry, an umbrella, and some yards of white cloth. He also offered to the

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AUCTION SALE OF THE WADIA MILLS.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 and in the matter of the Wadia Mills, Limited, in Liquidation.

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod, Esquire, the Official Liquidator of the above company, and with the concurrence of the trustees for the debenture holders of the said Wadia Mills, Limited, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Company, Auctioneers, will (unless the property be previously disposed of by private contract or be otherwise withdrawn from sale) on FRIDAY, the 22nd day of December, 1893, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the property hereun er described.

SCHEDDLE.

All that p ece or parcel of leasehold foras land or ground, situate near Delisle Road, Parel, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, and the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,281 square years, be the same, little, more or less and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old Nos. 35, 91, 109, 128 and 127 and New No. 1-905, 1907, 1909, 1921 and 1941 and New Survey Nos 2635, 2814 2838, and 2847, 3-2917, 4-2917, and 5-2917 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the North partly by a Government tank and partly by the property of Hoosanjee Hormasjee, on or towards the south by a public passage, on or towards the east partly by the said Government tank and partly by the property of the said Hoosanjee Hormujee and on or towards the West partly by a public passage and partly by the property of the said Hoosanjee Ho masjee, together with all and singular the mill and other building and edifices now standing thereon, together with th ir and every of their rights, members and appurtenances, all o which said premises are known as the "Wadia Mills." And also all and singular the boilers, engines machinery, tools, fixtures, implements, utensils, furniture and things at the time of sale, on the said premises, and used or intended to be used in connection with the business of the said Company. And all the Estate, right, title, interest, claim and demand of the said Company and the said official Liquidator and the said Trustees into and upon the said premises.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Official Liquidator or to his Attorneys, Messrs. Framjee and Moos, at their Office, No. 11, Hornby Row, or to the Undersigned,

Dated this 5th day of December 1893.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, December 6, 1893.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GIRGAUM BACK ROAD IN SADASHIV STREET.

Mr. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 6th inst., at 4-30 p.m. on the premises, by order of Bai Cooverbai, Wife of Pirojsha Rustomjee Ratilwalla, and on account and risk of Mr. Balcrishna Nilajee Pitlay, under the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated 21st November, 1891.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground forming a portion of that called Pattewadi, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-hou e standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Sadashiv Street, Girgaum Back Road, without the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, in the registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 626 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of land Revenue under old Nos. 489, 547 and 638, new No. 2956, old Survey Nos. 536 and 538, and are assessed in the books of the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes, under Ward No. 949, street No. 25, and a e bounded on or towards the east by the property of Govind Gungadhur Fudke, on or towards the west and north by the property of Hurichund Sadashivjee, and on or towards the south by a public passage, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Balkrishna Nilajee Pitlay.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Thakurdas, Dhurumsey and Cama, Solicitors for the Vendor or to the undersigned Auctioneer.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY,
Bombay, December 6, 1893. Auctioneer.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Javerchand Dhuramchand.

Lot 1993, containing 9 bundles weighing 1628 carats fine seed pearls.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 large handsome American macaw.
1 bay Arab pony, 13'3, 7 years old, quiet in saddle and harness.
1 strongbuilt dog cart with hood.
1 glass-fronted single-seated office brougham.
1 secondhand victoria with removeable coach box.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Wilderness Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture of the latest design, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower-vases, rich table ornaments, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte, Hinks' and Palmer's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Persian and Brussels carpets, &c., the property of S. F. DARLING, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, December 6, 1893.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE sale of landed Properties on the Parel Village Road, advertised to take place TO-DAY, is POSTPONED to SATURDAY, the 16th instant.

SALE OF SIX BULLOCK CARTS AND SIX PAIRS OF BULLOCKS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 6th inst, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, below Chinch Bunder Bridge, by order of Soonderjee Dewjee, and on account and at the risk of Shamrao Goonajee Velinker—

6 bullock carts.
6 pairs of bullocks.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Waudby Road, Esplanade, opposite the Gymkhana, the very valuable and handsome substantial teak and blackwood household furniture of the latest design, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned cottage pianoforte by Rose and Co., rich table ornaments, Hinks's lamps, real Persian carpets, &c., the property of the Venerable Archdeacon A. GOLDWYER LEWIS.

Catalogues will be published, and the property is on view

SALE OF CHOICE AND RARE PLANTS IN TUBS AND POTS, AT MALABAR HILL.

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 7 a.m, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Claremont," Winter Road, Maiabar Hill,—A large Collection of Choice and raceplants and flowering shrubs in tubs and pots, the property of R. S. CAMPBELL, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the plants will be on view 4 days before sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT NEW LINE OR LOHAR CHAWL STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 13th Day of January next, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Mr. Cursetjee Hormusjee Coptain, the submortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Mr. P. S. Rodrigues, the submortgozer, and also of Messrs. Kondumbunder Gumpatjee (since deceased), Narayen, Ramchunder, Gujanund Ramchunder and Anundrao Ramchunder, the original mortgagors, pursuant to the power of sale contained in two Indentures of Mortgage, dated respectively the 9th day of March, 1888, and the the 15th day of August, 1888, and the transfer of Mortgage, dated the 7th day of September, 1889, and the sub-mortgage, dated the 3rd day of February, 1892, the following property :—

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For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs Pestonjee, Rustim and Colah, the Solicitors for the sub-mortgagee or to the Undersigned.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 5.

THE only change in London yesterday in the financial quotations usually wired by Reuter was a reduction in the market rates of discount to the extent of ¼ per cent. both in short London Bills and six months' sight Bank Paper, say to 2 1-8 per cent., and 2¼ per cent., respectively, Stock Exchange quotations, and the price of Bar Silver having been unaltered; while, in New York, the metal was still called nominal in value, with demand Exchange on London half a cent higher, at 4·86¼ dollars. Braziers Copper was 25s. higher in London, at £51·10s. per ton.

The London periodical Skin Sales opened in London yesterday with the Goat Skin Sale, at which there was a good demand at advanced prices. The number of Goat Skins put forward at these sales is 1,020,000, and of Sheep Skins 830,000.

A decline of 1-16d. per lb. took place in the price of ready Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 4 3/8d. per lb; and Arrivals were 3-64d. lower in all positions except the most distant in which the decline was 1-16d. per lb., the extreme quotations being 4 17-64d. for December deliveries, and 4 5-16d. for April-May. Surats were unchanged in value. The market closed quiet; Surats flat; and Arrivals easier, the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales; East Indians *nil*. The day's Imports were 23,000 bales. The Matchester Market was quiet.

In New York also prices of Cotton declined yesterday, say ready Mid-Uplands 1-16 cent to 8 cents per lb; and March Futures 14 points, to 7·97 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 66,000 bales; and the total new crop arrival figures to date compare as follows with those in the two preceding years for the same period :—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Monday's Receipts	66,000	54,000	55,000
Two days' do.	114,000	90,000	90,000
Since 1st September.	3,090,000	2,810,000	3,822,000

Here, Cotton has become dull to-day, and prices have given way Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per candy, all round, business having been upon a small scale in both directions. Exporters have bought 100 bales each of ready new Bengal, at Rs. 181; and Dhulia, at the same price; and they have contracted for 200 Dharwar, for May delivery, at Rs. 195; while the Mills have bought 900 bales, consisting of 200 Khangaum, at Rs. 193¼-95; 300 old Dhulia, at Rs. 158; 100 each of Akola, at Rs. 172½; Sheagaun, at Rs. 173; and Bhownugger, at Rs. 178; and 40 bales each of Bengal, at Rs. 165; and Dhulia, at Rs. 139 per candy.

WHEAT also has been dull in tone, with a very limited export business passing, and prices have declined half an anna per cwt., to our quotations, say :—

White Pessy 91 per cent.....	Rs.	3	14	0 per cwt.
Do. 85 "	"	3	12	0 "
No. 1 Club Delhi.....	"	3	13	6 "
Red Delhi.....	"	3	10	3 "
Hard Yellow.....	"	4	2	0 "
Red Ahmedabad.....	"	3	11	0 "
Hard Red.....	"	3	9	0 "

SEEDS have been steady, and a moderate business has been reported for export on the basis of previous rates. We quote this evening :—

Linseed.....	Rs. 7-11-0 to 7-13-0	per cwt.	
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat...	" 6-10-6 to 6-12-0	"	
Do. do. Cawnpore.	" 6-5-0 to 6-8-0	"	
Do. Red do. ...	" 6-0-0 to 6-2-6	"	
Gingelly, White.....	" 41-0-0 to 41-8-0	per cwt.	
Do. Mixed.....	" 39-0-0 to 40-0-0	"	

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton.....	5,409	bales.
Wheat.....	53,404	cwts.
Linseed.....	17,593	"
Rapeseed.....	3,967	"
Gingelly.....	26,166	"
Poppyseed.....	1,252	"
Groundnuts.....	1,810	"
Castorseed.....	5,090	"
Rice.....	11,180	"

FREIGHTS are unchanged. Business has been done to-day for immediate shipment to Dunkirk, at 14s.; and for Antwerp, in the same position, at 14s. 9d. per ton; also for Antwerp, Liverpool, and Hull, for January shipment, at 15s., 14s. 9d., and 15s. 3d. per ton, respectively.

EXCHANGE opened this morning with a steadier feeling, at 1s. 3½d. and 1s. 3 5-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, respectively; and at 1s. 3 5-16d. for three months' sight Credits, for December delivery, and 1s. 3 11-32d. later, and a fair amount of the latter was placed at these quotations for several deliveries. For Bank remittance, though 1s. 3 5-32d. for December-January, and 1s. 3 3-6d. for Telegraphic, for February-March transfer was obtainable, we heard of no enquiry in this direction. We hear it stated on good authority that a further sum of 1¼ million sterling is being raised by the Secretary of State in London, which means firmness on the part of Government; and Calcutta rates also coming firm, our market has followed suit, and closed as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand.....	1s. 3 5-32d. to 3-16d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic ...1s. 3 5-32d.		"
Do. 3 months' sight..1s. 3 7-32d.		"
Credits 3 do. 1s. 3 11-32d.		"
France 3 months' sight 1 61¼		"

with forward Bank remittance quoted for February to March at 1s. 3 3-16d. to 7-32d., for Demand, and 1s. 3 3-16d. for Telegraphic; and Credits at 1s. 3 3/8d. for sterling, and 1·61½ for francs.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 105 3-16 for Fours for Money, and 105 for Account, and an advance of 1-16 per cent. on these rates was established in a firm market, closing quotations being 105¼ for cash, and 105 1-16 for the early January settlement. The price of the new 3½ per Cents recovered to 98⅜.

SHARES.—There has been more life in this market to-day, and in Mill shares we note an advance of Rs. 10 each in Coorla, David, and Swadeshi; of Rs. 6 in New Great Eastern; and of Rs. 5 in Hindustan; while, on the other hand, Dhun have declined Rs. 75; and Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Colaba Land and Mill, and Sun, Rs. 5 each, at our revised quotations. Sorab Woollen are Rs. 10 lower. In Presses, Colaba, and Volkarts have advanced Rs. 5 each; while Munmar have declined Rs. 7½; and New Indian, Re. 1¼. In Miscellaneous, Bombay Burma Trading, first issue, are Rs. 20 lower; Port Canning have advanced Rs. 5; and Delhi and Northern Flour, Rs. 2; Treacher and Co. Rs. 5 lower. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced Rs. 2½ and are now quoted at Rs. 1,162½ per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats flat.

Good Dhollera.....	3 13-16
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
2½ per cent. Consols.....	98 1/8
3 per cent. Rentes.....	99½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.....	108¼ ex.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper.....	65 13-16
Bar Silver.....	31 15-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, DEC. 4.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Bengal from Colombo arrived here yesterday morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackinnon, from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, DEC. 4.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Parramatta arrived here this evening.

LIVERPOOL, DEC. 4.

The Hall Line steamer Worsley Hall, from Karachi, arrived here day before yesterday evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macgregor left here, for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, yesterday morning.

PORT SAID, DEC. 4.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall left here day before yesterday evening.

HONGKONG, DEC. 4.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Malacca arrived here this afternoon.

ADEN, DEC. 5.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Poseidon, from Trieste left for Bombay this morning.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DEEDES—December 1, at Allahabad, the wife of the Archdeacon of Lucknow, prematurely, of a daughter. (Stillborn).

MONTEATH—November 30, at 2, Middleton Street, the wife of A M Monteath, of a daughter.

PRIMROSE—November 3, at Bangalore, the wife of Alexander Primrose, of a son.

SMITH—November 23, at Lucknow, the wife of Captain H Guthrie Smith, R A, of a son.

WYNNE—November 28, at Cocconada, the wife of S H Wynne, C S, of a daughter, (Still-born.)

MARRIAGE.

SONNENSCHEIN—KLOPFER—November 26, at St John's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev Mr Hyde, Adolph Sonnenschein, Bengal Iron and Steel Co. Ld, Barakar, to Emma, eldest daughter of the late Edward Klopfer, of Vienna, Austria.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1893.

WHILE the water is being let in to fill the Manchester Canal so that Cottonopolis may become a seaport accessible by ocean-going steamers from the end of the present month, it will be useful to take stock of the gigantic enterprise now on the point of fruition and see how far it is likely to enable Lancashire to compete on better terms with the mill industry of Bombay. The main object of the promoters of the Canal, which is to abolish Liverpool and save half the cost of carriage between the coast and the factories for the raw material and manufactured fabrics, is to cheapen Manchester goods so that they may undersell all rivals in the markets of the world. Had the original calculations of the cost of making the Ship Canal been realised, undoubtedly the saving in the carriage of raw material and the finished product would have been very considerable. The narrow margin which enables the Bombay mills to hold their own in India and the Further East with one class of cotton manufacturers, might have disappeared, and Lancashire could have regarded with entire equanimity any efforts to supplant her fine goods by local competition. Happily, or unhappily, the original estimates, as has been usually the case in all hydraulic works of magnitude, were vastly exceeded, and the necessity of paying the interest on the enormous capital of some £15,000,000 may prevent, or at all events delay, the realisation of the economy in transit charges so confidently promised. It is true that the example of the Suez Canal, which cost £16,000,000, fourfold the original estimate, is sufficient to warn the critic from too readily assuming that miscalculations of this kind are necessarily fatal to the financial success of such undertakings. But it may well be that Manchester will have to defer for some time the realisation of the sanguine promises of large and decisive economies in its staple manufacture. That there was room for a reduction in the railway and canal charges may be admitted, for they were excessively heavy owing to the combination of rival companies to exploit the industry which was apparently at their mercy. Above and beyond the extortionate charges of the railway companies, which had bought up the canals so as to acquire a monopoly, there were the heavy dues of the Mersey Dock and Harbour Board, to pay interest on a debt of £9,000,000 expended on an imperfect system of docks—which even the opening of the Manchester Ship Canal will greatly reduce in value. The harbour and dock charges were rendered more burdensome and vexatious by the exactions consequent on the local obligation to place the unloading and loading of vessels and the transport of goods from the quays to the railway stations and *vice versa* in the hands of monopolists whose services could not be dispensed with. It came to pass that Manchester, although separated by only thirty-two miles of level country from Liverpool, a distance covered by three parallel railway lines, two canals, and a river, had to pay an exorbitant toll for all goods coming from or going to the sea.

So long ago as 1877 the project of a ship canal was broached to deliver Manchester from this thraldom to Liverpool and the coalesced railway companies. The vested interests concerned rendered it impossible at that time to induce Parliament to listen to the proposal. Mr. Daniel Adamson, who is the Lesseps of the scheme, organised a strong movement which in 1881 succeeded in obtaining a Committee of the House of Commons to consider the project, embodied in a private Bill. The opposition of Liverpool and the railway companies was, however, so stubborn, that the Bill was thrown out by the Commons. When two years later the Bill was forced through the Lower House, the Lords shelved it by passing to the previous question. Nevertheless the Upper House in the following session read the Bill three times and sent it down to the Commons, only to be rejected once more on the ground that it would interfere with the free navigation of the Mersey to the detriment of Liverpool. In the plans as originally drawn the entry to the canal was placed in the estuary of the Mersey. It was contended that the moles projecting into the estuary would cause a deposit of silt, which would interfere with the navigation of the river. Liverpool had succeeded in improving the navigation of the Mersey by efforts extending over two centuries, and it was considered unjust to imperil the results of such long labours—supplemented in later years by enormous outlay—for the advantage of another city. There was nothing to be done but to change the plan and place the entry of the canal entirely outside the estuary. A suitable site was found at East-Ham, a little to the south, and the Bill was again brought before Parliament. Public opinion had pronounced so decisively in favour of the measure, that opposition was seen to be hopeless, Liverpool and the railways ceased to offer a useless and very costly resistance, and the Bill was passed on the 15th of June, 1885. A company was constituted with a capital of £8,000,000, which was subscribed by fifty-five thousand shareholders who paid up half the amount at once. The subscribed capital was believed to be more than ample, £5,000,000 being regarded as sufficient for the completion of the works. No time was lost in breaking ground. The works were commenced on a large scale, and pushed on with great energy. The line traced for the canal cut eight important highways, five lines of railway, and the Bridgewater Canal. The highways and the canal were crossed by swing bridges; but Parliament, prescribed fixed bridges for the railways which had to be crossed at an oblique angle, at a sufficient height to enable the Transatlantic steamers to pass underneath. The deviations of the railways added greatly to the cost of the canal, and the companies resisted every proposal with great obstinacy and bitterness. The Ship Canal follows for the first few miles the line of the southern shore of the estuary of the Mersey as far as Runcorn, where it intercepts the river Weaver; then it goes on until it absorbs the Old Quay Canal, and sends out a branch, which becomes a port for Warrington. At Latchford the canal makes itself at home in the bed of the Upper Mersey, and at Irlam is equally at home in the bed of the Irwell, following the general line of that river into the centre of Manchester. The canal then expands into a vast series of docks with quays six miles in extent. The quays are connected with two navigable canals, which connect the ship canal with the interior of the country. Four great railways debouch on the quays. The canal is throughout thirty-one feet deep like the Suez Canal. The width is sufficient to allow of all but the largest vessels to pass each other under steam. The difference of level between East-Ham and the quays in Manchester is some sixty feet, entailing the necessity for locks sufficiently spacious to accommodate all but the very largest ships afloat.

The locks operate in some sort as lifts or elevators, raising large cargoes from the sea-level to that of the quays at Manchester and the stopping places *en route*. Great pains have been bestowed on the difficult task of protecting the sides of the Canal from the waves and currents produced by the passing of large steamers. Except where the banks consist of the hewn rock they are protected by masonry of great strength, which will lessen the cost of maintenance. Steamers can move through the Canal at from six to six and a-half knots an hour, a rate which, allowing two or three hours for passing the locks, will enable ocean steamers to pass from the sea to Manchester in eight or nine hours—a great saving of time as compared to the old system, with its numerous transfers. A writer in the *Deaux Mondes* points out that while the Canal of Suez, Amsterdam, and Corinth derived their revenue from a duty on the tonnage of the vessels passing through, the tonnage duty will constitute a relatively unimportant item of the revenue of the Manchester Ship Canal. The company seems half inclined to abandon this source of income altogether in the hope of inducing shipowners to resort freely to the Canal. They look for their profits to the handling and delivery of the goods brought to their quays by the steamers. Even when making the necessary charge in this form there will be an economy to the importer of forty-five to fifty-five per cent. on the charges incurred between the landing of goods on the quays in Liverpool and their delivery in Manchester. A bale of cotton will pay little more than half of the cost of transit from Liverpool now incurred. This will be undoubtedly an immense economy, in view of the enormous quantity of cotton which Manchester receives in its ports every year, to say nothing of the million tons of wheat, the charges on which will be reduced by five shillings per ton. It is, calculated that ten million tons of merchandise of various kinds will from the outset pass through the Ship Canal, and it is anticipated that when once the new highway is fully established in the confidence of the public the company will obtain a net revenue of seven or eight hundred thousand pounds a year. There is nothing fabulous in this anticipated, seeing that the prodigious success achieved by the Suez Canal, the failure of which was so confidently predicted. That there is room for a success scarcely less colossal becomes apparent when we bear in mind that Manchester is the centre of the busiest manufacturing region in the whole world. With a population of four million inhabitants engaged in every kind of industry, that centre furnishes two-thirds of the total exports of Great Britain amounting in value to £160,000,000 per annum. It is reasonable to look forward to an immense expansion of this vast manufacturing industry from the new facilities created by the completion of the Ship Canal. It remains to be seen whether the new developments which may be expected in this direction will find Bombay incapable of coping with them.

MR. HENRY COUSENS, Superintendent of the Archæological Society of Bombay, complains, in the account he has sent in to Government, of the operations of his department, that when he asked for lists of "remains" in the Central Provinces and Berar, the Deputy Collectors sent him copies of old lists drawn up as far back as 1873-76. Though some of these were very exhaustive and had been prepared by men who evidently took the greatest interest in the work others were so meagre that Mr. Cousens cannot accept them as satisfactory and is inclined to believe that a little further enquiry will bring to light remains more worthy of a place in the lists. He is distressed that the absence of definite lists involves loss of time, effort, and money, as he goes to distant places with no result. Thus many a shapeless heap of brick and earth—a Buddhist "stupa" for instance, though having nothing about it necessitating the least expenditure on conservation account—is preeminently worthy of being explored for relics which would sooner or later disappear when neighbouring villagers found a use for its material. As a result of his investigations Mr. Cousens reports that the archæological remains of the Central Provinces are very unequally distributed, most of the districts being barren, except Damoh, Sagar, Jubbulpore, Mandla, Raipur, and Chanda, which appeared to be well off. On the tops of the hills forming the island of Mandhata are signs of a once flourishing settlement which Mr. Cousens describes. Temples, basements, long lines of walling, fortifications, and gateways, for the most part in ruins, all of which show that the place was once of no small importance. But to-day it is practically deserted, standing high above and apart from the modern town. Mandhata is supposed to be the most famous place in the Central Provinces from an archæological point of view. It is built partly upon the bank of the Narbada river, which, being one of the most sacred in India, is crowded with jogis and pilgrims, many of whom do the "pradakshina" of the river—that is they start from Broach and travel along its north bank to its source among the hills at Amarkantak and return again to Broach by the southern bank. The journey including stoppages, at the countless sacred spots on the river banks, is said to take three years to accomplish. At Mandhata is one of the twelve most celebrated lingas of Shiva. Mr. Cousens was rewarded for his diligence in visiting this district by finding a "copper-plate grant," dated A. D. 1055-56. The inscription which has been deciphered by Dr. Kielhorn, gives the name of Paramira, king at Dhara in these days, and is regarded as furnishing a sure and fairly definite limit beyond which the reign of Bhojadeva cannot have extended. At Bhatkal the number of old temples, mostly in ruins and of about the same age, testify to its having been at one time an important religious centre. From fragments lying about, it is assumed that there have been temples here far exceeding in elaboration of ornament and richness of carving any that now exist. To-day capitals, columns, beams, and images lie about uncared for, or only so far as they can serve some present purpose. Columns standing before the temples take the place of spires and towers, and are always of single blocks, never built in sections. A Jain temple there has been forsaken, and is now used as a place for depositing refuse, the upper storey being used for card gambling. Among the many old temples here is one in the Dravidian style, and not far from it one used as a cock-pit, in which Mr. Cousens, found a crowd of Mussalmans with thirty or forty cocks for fighting purposes. To such base uses are temples put, and Mr. Cousens recommends the renovation of some of them, after which if no section of the community lays claim to them, they shall be added to the list of public buildings maintained by Government. Mr. Cousens' report is interesting, but that of next year promises more, for Mr. Cousens has sketched out for himself an extensive tour in a reputedly wealthy district.

TO-DAY the members of the Opium Commission separate. One party, consisting of Lord Brassey, Sir James Lyall, Sir William Roberts, Mr. R. G. C. Mowbray and Mr. Arthur Pease will proceed to Burma for the purpose of collecting evidence. Mr. T. A. Reed and Mr. Alexander, Secretary of the Anti-Opium Society, will accompany them, leaving Calcutta this morning. The other members will remain in Calcutta until after Christmas, the Commission re-assembling in Calcutta before the close of the year. On January 2 the members will leave for Patna where they will spend three days. Two succeeding days will be spent at Benares, four at Lucknow; three, Umballa; three, Lahore; two, Delhi; four, Agra; one, Jeypur; and five at Ajmere. In February again, according to the revised programme the Commission will divide, one section going through Central India; the other through Gujerat. The Commission will reunite again in Bombay on February 9.

IT will scarcely be credited, though it is none the less true that two hundred and thirty-three new policies have been taken out during the past year in the Post Life Assurance Office. Year after year Government has carried on this scheme, yet the employes of the Postal and Telegraph Departments, whom it is supposed to benefit, have declined to avail themselves of it. Many suggestions have been made as to its discontinuance, but an unexplained reaction has set in among the employes; and whereas the number of lives insured a year ago was fifteen hundred and forty-six there are now seventeen hundred and seventy-nine of the new policies. All but forty-eight were issued in favour of Natives. Though there has been a marked activity in the department it is worthy of notice that of the forty-seven thousand employes in the Post or Telegraph services little over two and a half per cent. have insured their lives.

HIS HIGHNESS MARTHANDA BHAIRAO TONDIMANN, the Rajah of Puddukkottai, near Trichinopoly,

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

A FURTHER ISSUE OF INDIA BILLS.

LONDON, DEC. 5.

A further issue of India bills amounting to one million and a half is announced, and tenders are invited for the 12th inst.

BREAKDOWN OF ANOTHER TROOPER.

The Indian troopship Malabar, outward bound to Bombay, has broken down outside Malta, and had to be towed into the harbour.

MR. JOHN MORLEY ORDERED REST.

Mr. John Morley is suffering from influenza and overwork, and his doctors have ordered absolute rest for a short time.

THE FRENCH CHAMBERS.

PARIS, DEC. 5.

M. Casimir Perier has announced his programme in the Chamber. It is similar to that of his predecessor M. Dupuy.

The Chamber of Deputies have rejected the proposal of the Radicals in favor of a general amnesty by a majority of thirty-one votes.

THE SIAMESE BUFFER STATE.

PARIS, DEC. 4.

The Protocol between France and England regarding the Siamese buffer State was signed on Friday, and the delimitation Commissioners will start soon for Siam.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, DEC. 5.

The death is announced of Professor Tyndall.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, DEC. 5.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Thames, with the outward English mails of the 24th ult., left here for Bombay at 1 p.m., to-day.

THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 5.

To-day at the Opium Commission Mr. Finlay, Under-Secretary, Financial Department, was examined.

Sir E. Buck also gave evidence, and was asked a number of questions about the effect opium cultivation had on the soil. He considered it could only be grown in a rich soil, but the suggestion that if opium was suppressed cereals, tobacco, cotton, etc., could be raised he negatived. Cotton, he said, would not grow in Bengal, tobacco would not flourish in this soil, and as for cereals the ryots would not find it paying to grow them instead of opium.

The Maharaja of Dinajpore was also examined. He reiterated the stock of objection already urged by those in favour of opium cultivation.

The Hon'ble A. S. Lethbridge, C. S. I., Superintendent of Thuggi and Dacoity Department, tendered evidence in favour of opium consumption, and he quite agreed with the former witnesses that opium habit was not to any appreciable extent the direct cause to crime, moderately used it is not prejudicial to health, and as medicine it is invaluable. He concluded his evidence, by stating that he had many opportunities of discussing the opium question with well-informed Natives and durbar officials and others, and his deliberate conclusion was that any attempt to interfere with the rights of Native States and the privileges of their subjects in regard to growth, sale, or consumption of the drug would result into gravest complications and serious danger to the stability of the Empire.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DEC. 5.

Sir E. Collen will probably take a short leave to England next month, General Badcock officiating as Secretary in the Military Department.

A NEW FORT AT CHILAS.

The 23rd Pioneers have not yet completed the new Fort at Chilas, which is to be called Fort Daniell, in memory of that gallant officer who was killed there in October. When the Fort is finished the Pioneers will move to Bunji, but will probably detach a strong working party to improve the road between the Babusar Pass and Chilas, which is in parts below the flood level and rather narrow for mule traffic.

THE PROVISIONING OF CHILAS.

It is hoped the Babusar route will be used next year altogether for sending supplies to Chilas and Gilgit, but this is not yet settled. The committee, to consider the report on this point, will assemble next week, at Pindi, or Abbottabad, when the views of Captain Yielding, who has for two years been engaged in provisioning Gilgit by the Kashmir route, will be ascertained.

EXCHANGE COMPENSATION ALLOWANCE TO MUNICIPAL SERVANTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, DEC. 5.

The Municipal Committee to-day decided to grant exchange compensation allowance to municipal servants on terms and conditions stated in a Government circular on the subject.

DEMONSTRATION AT JUNAGADH.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNAGADH, DEC. 5.

An extraordinarily crowded meeting of representatives of each of the districts of the Junagadh State and leading citizens of this place was held last evening, in the spacious hall of the Mohobat Madressa, to present an address to Vaziersaheb Bahauddinbhai, on his investment with the insignia of the Companionship of the Indian Empire by his Excellency Lord Harris, at Rajkot. A deputation waited upon the Vazirsaheb to invite him to the meeting. On his arrival at the Madressa he was received with loud cheers and showers of flowers from the students of the Madressa, of which he is the founder.

The address which narrated in brief the distinguished services rendered by the Vaziersaheb, in his long career of thirty-two years, both to the State and the people, and the amiable qualities which endeared his name to the Hindus as well as the Mahomedans, was read by Vakil Lalji Ratanji, amidst loud cheers from those assembled, and was then presented to the Vaziersaheb in an elegant silver casket supported by two elephants carved in ivory. A suitable reply to the above was read on behalf of the Vaziersaheb by Mr. Purushottamrai Sunderji Zala, in which the Vaziersaheb thanked the people of Saurashtra for this mark of their kindness and the expression of their feelings of joy on his being thus honoured by Her Most Gracious Majesty. In the course of his reply the Vaziersaheb expressed his deep regret at the recent disturbance at Prabhas-Pattan, and stated that His Highness the Nawab Saheb, who entertained an equal regard for both the Hindoo and the Mahomedan communities, felt himself bound to protect them equally, and would not, therefore, fail to take the necessary measures to prevent them from injuring the religious feelings of either party. On the reply being concluded the meeting dispersed amidst loud cheers. Four more addresses, two from the different Jain communities, and two from the Madressas of Junagadh and Veraval, were subsequently presented to the Vaziersaheb, at his residence, and were appropriately acknowledged by him.

THE PRABHAS-PATAN RIOTS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNAGAD, DEC. 5.

The Public Prosecutor continued his address on Monday and concluded it to-day. The case of the murderers of Dr. Manordas and four other persons, near Surajdenal, was then taken up. There are eight accused in that case. The accuseds' counsel intimated that an application for the transfer of the case had been made to His Highness, and applied for an adjournment till the application was disposed of. This was disallowed.

Ismalkhan, peon to the Patan Magistrate, was called for the prosecution. He deposed to the service of notice to four accused persons, calling upon them to appear. Dayal Dama, who is now dead, gave their names as the persons attacking him and his companions. The accused were desired to appear, and they gave a written reply to that effect.

"DOES THE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE LIE?"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The last *Government Gazette* announces that "the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Starling and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Farran respectively delivered over and took charge of the office of Judge of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 18th instant."

Now it is a well-known fact that the mail-boat that brought Mr. Justice Farran to Bombay did not reach the harbour until the morning of the 20th November. How was it then possible for Mr. Farran to take charge of his high post in Bombay when he was on high seas, hundreds of miles away from Bombay, and for Mr. Justice Starling to deliver over such charge? Can a Theosophist-brother explain this mystery?

"A MAHATMA."

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI, M.P.

ON Monday afternoon, at the rooms of the Presidency Association, there was an interesting assemblage of various deputations who had arrived on Sunday last from all parts of the country to welcome Mr. Dadabhai. On that day it had become almost physically impossible for them to welcome the honourable member for Central Finsbury, owing to the great rush of the crowd on his landing. The ceremony had therefore to be postponed till Monday evening. There were more than 50 members of the various deputations present, many more having been obliged to leave the town. Mr. Wacha introduced each one of the gentlemen to Mr. Dadabhai, who cordially shook hands with them and thanked them individually for having taken the trouble to come down from long distances. Thereafter some further friendly conversation ensued as regards Mr. Dadabhai's electioneering and Parliamentary experience. The honourable gentleman was courteous enough, and gave some personal reminiscences which highly interested the deputations. Mr. Dadabhai was careful enough to observe that there was a wide and growing feeling among the English electors to learn more and more regarding the true circumstances of India and her people and render them justice. In a conversation he had with Mr. Gladstone he understood as much. The veteran Premier was of opinion that a larger infusion of Indian members in Parliament would be the best and most potent means of interesting Englishmen inside and outside the House of Commons. Mr. Dadabhai once more cordially thanked the deputations, and the assemblage then dispersed.

THE SHOCKING ACCIDENT IN A COTTON GODOWN.

MR. ALLAN F. TURNER, the Coroner, yesterday, held an inquest at Pasta Lane, Lower Colaba, regarding the circumstances, under which Morarji Kara, a muccadum in the employ of Gokulbhai Moolchund, Talukai Kalidas, a clerk to the deceased muccadam, and three Brahmin mendicants met their death by the accident, which took place on the previous afternoon in the cotton godown belonging to Gokulbhai Moolchund. The inquest was held in an empty godown, to which the corpses of the deceased persons had been removed. At 6 o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. R. H. Vincent, the Police Commissioner, and Mr. Crummy, the Deputy Police Commissioner, visited the place of accident. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, arrived at about half-past 8 o'clock, and after recording the evidence of the deceased's relatives, adjourned the inquest for a week.

The following evidence was recorded:—

Mamoo Kara said: I am a muccadum in a cotton godown, at Lower colaba, and live at Modikhana Street, Fort. The deceased was my elder brother. He was about forty-six years of age. He was a muccadum to one Gokulbhai Moolchund, and other cotton merchants. We lived together. At 1-30 p.m. yesterday, the deceased went to the cotton godown of Gokulbhai Moolchund in Pasta Lane, Lower Colaba, to give delivery of cotton to one Narandas Rajaram, at 4 p.m., as I was at the Colaba Cotton Green, near the Grants Buildings. I heard that a number of pressed cotton bales had fallen from a stack in the godown of Gokulbhai Moolchund, and that the deceased and several others had been injured. I immediately went there, and saw full pressed cotton bales lying on the floor, and several men engaged in removing bales from persons lying under them. About half-an-hour afterwards the dead body of the deceased was recovered from under the bales. His head was smashed and flattened, and there were some small abrasions and cuts on his back. It was the duty of the deceased as muccadum to see to the stacking of the bales. I saw none of the bales fall.

Lalloo Tribhovan said: I am a cotton-broker and live at Champa Gully. I have looked at the body of Talukai Kalidas before this inquest and identify it as that of the abovenamed deceased, who was my nephew. He was about thirty-five years of age. He was a mehta in the employ of Gokulbhai Moolchund, and lived with his master in Champa Gully in the same house in which I live. At 4 p.m. yesterday, I was on the Cotton Green, Colaba, near the Grant Buildings, when I heard that several men had been injured in the cotton godown of Gokulbhai Moolchund by bales of cotton falling on them. I immediately went there and saw several men engaged in removing the bales, which were lying on the floor. In about ten or fifteen minutes after I got there I saw the dead body of the deceased recovered from under the bales. His back and chest were bruised.

Bhimji Premji said: I am a Brahmin mendicant, and live at Holi Chuckla, Fort. The deceased Premji Oodhowji was my father. He was about sixty years of age. He was also a Brahmin mendicant, and we lived together. At 5 p.m. yesterday, a man came to my house, and informed me that the deceased had been killed in the cotton godown of Gokulbhai Moolchand by pressed cotton bales falling on him. I immediately went to Pasta Lane to the godown, and saw the dead body of the deceased lying there. There was a wound on his head and blood was issuing from his nose and ears. His right leg was broken at the ankle. He was in the habit of visiting the cotton godown at Colaba, where the cotton merchants on sales by them set apart three annas per pound of cotton as *dhurum* which amount is distributed amongst the Brahmin mendicants.

Luximon Toolsiram said: I am a Brahmin, water-supplier, and sit at the Cotton Green at Colaba. The deceased Hurri Rupram was my cousin. He was about thirty years of age. He was also a Brahmin, water-suppliedr, and we lived together. At 4-30 p.m. yesterday the deceased went to the cotton godown of Gokulbhai Moolchand, on hearing that there was a delivery of cotton being given there. The Brahmins are given *dhurum* when such delivery takes place. About half-an-hour afte the deceased left me, I heard that several persons had been injured by cotton bales falling on them in Gokulbhai Moolchund's godown. I immediately went there and saw the dead body of the deceased lying in the street in front of the door of the godown. Blood was issuing from his nose and his chest was smashed in.

Oodavram Vishwanath said: I am a servant in the service of Mr. Peroo Mahomed, at his godown at Colaba, and live at Kalbadevie Road. The deceased Motiram Dowlatram was my brother-in-law. He was about eighteen years of age and lived with me. He was a Brahmin mendicant. I last saw him alive at 10 a.m. yesterday, on the Cotton Green at Colaba. At 5 p.m. yesterday I heard that some persons had been injured by cotton bales falling on them in the godown of Gokulbhai Mulchand, in Pasta Lane, Lower Colaba. I went there, and saw the dead body of the deceased lying in the lane in front of the godown. His head was fractured and blood was issuing from his nose and ears and his right leg was broken.

As the rest of the witnesses are at present lying in the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, the inquiry was at this stage adjourned till 2-30 p.m, on Tuesday, the 12th instant, at the Esplanade Police Court.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

HIPPIC HERO-WORSHIP.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, NOV. 17.

'TWAS in leafy June that I visited the Eaton Hall Stud Farm. I was but one of a party of sportsmen who devoutly worshipped the horse. Mr. Chapman, the courteous and clever manager of the haras, showed us the sires of the establishment. As we entered the box of the mighty Bend Or, one of our company solemnly raised his hat to this gentleman, and when the admiring deputation withdrew, I noticed that the compliment was paid once more. After we had wandered over the paddocks, with their luscious juicy grass for the broodmares, we turned into an outhouse, where was the skeleton of Touchstone. The same sincere homage was paid by my friend to these dry bleached bones. It was not an ostentatious display; it was not mere mummery; and it was not the act of an ignorant enthusiast. It was a mark of respect freely but quietly given. It reminded me of some devout Christian visiting a shrine and secretly muttering a prayer. It was a genuine instance of hippic hero-worship. The worship of the horse is no new or modern practice. It is not a development of the latter-day sporting mania. Far away back in early ages, when the world was very much younger, there were sacred horses, and to-day, consciously or unconsciously, there is considerable hippic hero-worship.

EQUINE IDOLS.

Who amongst us has not some sort of reverence for Bucephalus, the horse of Alexander the Great. This animal, whoso head resembled that of a bull, could be ridden by no one but his regal master. He was killed in battle when thirty years old, and Alexander built a city—Bucephala—in honour of his steed. Shall we ever forget such legendary hippic heroes as the horse on which Lady Godiva galloped through the streets of Coventry, or Mazeppa's noble Tartar of the Ukraine breed, "who looked as though the speed of thought were in his limbs." As Byron says Is there a line of Shakespeare more widely known than the despairing cry of King Richard III. on the battlefield—"A horse! a horse! my kingdom for a horse!" Who is not familiar with the white charger of Napoleon, miscalled the Great, and of the Black Bess of Dick Turpin. We even cherish the memory of the trusty animals of these cut-throat scoundrels. Who among horse-loving Englishmen will cease to remember the wail that arose in this country when the Duke of Westminster sold the peerless Ormonde to a South American trafficer in horseflesh. Contrast his Grace's heartless conduct with the Arab who flung back the trader's gold rather than part with his steed. Ormonde was a greater popular favourite than even the elephants Jumbo and Alice. Much as English children love elephants, they adore horses even more. Ay, depend on't there is very much unconscious hippic hero-worship in these British isles. More than a century ago the great Mirabeau visited Epsom races, and in his impressions he wrote: "The English in general have a degree of friendship and affection for horses which few men ever show for their own species." 'Tis true still. The English people are a very horse-loving, horse-worshipping race.

CULTIVATING AND PERPETUATING THE "HORSEY" INSTINCT.

Who has not seen a proud and happy English matron dancing her baby-boy in the air, and showing the sweet innocent a "gee-gee!" It may be but an animated bag of bones, in the shafts of a tradesman's cart, and it may be a mammoth draught horse, all muscle and hair. Neither child nor mother is too critical so long as it be a horse. One of the first toys paterfamilias buys for his boy is usually a horse, and the prattling image, as often as not, lisps "gee-gee" as soon as he can master "ma" and "da." How our rising generation in Great Britain love horses! The first horse of Master Eric may be made of wood, with a plain, unvarnished tail. He may have no wind or be a "roarer," and he may be stiff-jointed and immovable. His mane may stand on end like quils upon the back of the fretful porcupine. I say he may suffer from all these defects, but he is a horse. Dickens tells us that poor Caleb Plummer turned out "beasts of all sorts; horses, in particular, of every breed, from the spotted barrel on four pegs with a small tippet for a name, to the thoroughbred rocker on his big best mettle." Of course, every toymaker manufactures "horses in particular." They are the staple of the male toy trade just as dolls have the run of the market for the girls. And how the toy-manufacturers do love "greys." The grey mare is certainly the better horse for selling. Moreover grey, cream, or white horses have been the favourite breed for all nations since time immemorial. Don't you remember that the Banbury Cross lady, who was not only adorned with rings on her fingers, but oddly enough, with bells on her toes, mounted a white horse. A white horse was probably the emblem emblazoned on the standard of Hengist and Horsa, and to this day a white horse is the arms of the county of Kent, in which I was born. We have all heard of the white horse cut in the chalk hills of Berkshire, and there are, or there were, five or six others in England. Sacred horses—like sacred elephants—have ever been white or cream-coloured. Ancient German tribes, the Arian conquerors of India, the Persians, and Tartars all possessed, so history says, sacred white horses. Hence I say the toy-makers have good warranty for their preference for greys. There is certainly a brisk demand for them for home consumption. At school we impress upon the juvenile mind, by the aid of the copybook headline, that "The horse is a noble animal." Moreover, our fathers and mothers who have subscribed to this creed are very frequently indeed admirers of horses. Every Englishman, every bland, smirking shop-walker, thinks he knows a horse when he sees one. I have noted these signs. They are among the characteristics of the English people, who are nothing if not "horsey." Our horse shows, and such sports as hunting, coaching, riding, polo, and horse racing are all indications of our national weakness. There is much worship of the horse in England. It is bred in us and cannot be eradicated.

HORSE-WORSHIP.

The horse is a noble animal and lends dignity to either man or woman. The lady and gentleman in Rotten Row, or in the hunting field, and even the hapless butcher boy on his hack feel this accession of dignity. How they literally look down upon a poor pedestrian and pity him trudging along on Shank's pony. A human being never feels so exalted, as when he knows there are four shapely and sturdy legs beneath him. In the first place a man on a horse inspires respect by virtue of the fact that he can afford to keep such an animal, secondly on account of the qualities of the horse, and thirdly by reason of his own skill. Show me the plebeian, who has not more admiration for a brigade of cavalry than he has for a regiment of the line. I should like to see the trooper, who does not turn up his nose in lofty scorn at a common foot-soldier. Indeed, I have heard of a cavalry colonel who refused to allow his men to speak to an infantryman. Where is the stable-boy who does not envy the groom, the coachman, and the jockey. I dare say most of you have read an idyll, called "The Story of an African Farm," by Ralph Iron, the nom de plume of the accomplished Olive Schreiner, who lives at Matjesfontein, off Cape Colony, where George Lohmann is, I hope, recruiting. Olive Schreiner has created a very curious character in an old Boer widow, called Tant Sannie. One day Tant Sannie is visited unexpectedly by Bonaparte Blenkins, a traveller on foot. Tant Sannie's German overseer of the farm is willing to give the poor stranger shelter, but the Boer-woman in her low Cape Dutch objected to "tramps" sleeping on the farm. The German overseer interposed that the man was not a tramp, but a highly respectable individual whose horse had died by accident three days before. "Don't tell me," cried Tant Sannie, " . . . If he'd had money, wouldn't he have bought a horse? Men who walk are thieves, liars, murderers, Rome's priests, seducers! I see the Devil in his nose! And to come walking into the house of this Boer's child, and shaking hands as though he came on horseback! Oh, no, no!" The German, acting as interpreter, explained to Bonaparte Blenkins that the "Dutch do not like people who walk in this country." But, cannot the same feeling be found here in England far, far away from the Transvaal. Nine out of every ten people here despise a tramp, some lost mortal, who maybe is more sinned against than sinning, while we accept without demur the bona fides of some villain on horseback, simply because we are overawed by our unconscious worship of the horse. The horse is a symbol of wealth, and is taken as a token that the man has had money in his purse. Sit a beggar on horseback, and he is much less revolting than on foot.

THE HORSE IN FICTION.

A man on a shapely horse unquestionably looks well. He feels well too. Lord Herbert of Cherbury in his autobiography asserts that—"A good rider on a good horse is as much above himself and others as this world can make him." Go to any hunt meeting and scan the faces of those who are habitually in the saddle, and ask yourself the question if this be not true. I have felt its force over and over again. Set a tailor on a horse and send him out to a hunt meeting, and he will never be able to see any of his customers who are pedestrian spectators of the meet. The tailor is not merely "above himself," but nearly everybody else as well. Over and over again have I been able to trace in fiction phases of horse-worship, and that without searching for them. Take "Adam Bede" as an instance. We can call to mind the terrible quarrel and struggle in the chase between Adam Bede, the humble handicraftsman, the carpenter, and Arthur Donnithorne, the young squire, over vain and simple Hettie Sorrel. Adam's brawny arm felled Arthur Donnithorne senseless among the ferns and rank undergrowth of the Chase. Remember that this young country squire had been thrashed by a working man, who had addressed him upon his relationship with Hetty, and who had refused to shake hands with him. Arthur Donnithorne that night was anxious to creep into the house without being seen by anyone. The next morning "at seven he rang his bell and astonished Pym by declaring he was going to get up and must have breakfast brought to him at eight. And see that my mare is saddled at half-past eight, and tell my grandfather when he's down that I'm better this morning, and am gone for a ride. . . . Arthur felt that he should be more of a man on horseback. Once on Meg's back, in the fresh air of the fine morning, he should be more master of the situation. The pretty creature arched her bay neck in the sunshine, and pawed the gravel, and trembled with pleasure when her master stroked her nose and patted her, and talked to her even in a more caressing tone than usual." He cantered away for five miles into the country where there were no hedges or trees to hem in the road. Then he threw the bridle on Meg's neck and considered introspectively his conduct and position as the seducer of a bonny-faced trusting simple country lass. Young Donnithorne made resolutions which he would never have formulated but for the mare serving to restore his lost self-esteem, the respect due to himself, and exalting him above himself. Once astride his Meg he was "more master of the situation." Truly, the mare exalted him. What is this but unconscious worship of the horse? There is in this month's "Illustrated English Magazine" the conclusion of a very fascinating and well-written tale, entitled "An Unpardonable Liar." It is worth reading if only to see how considerately a Mr. Telford treats his horse. Having, owing to an unfortuitous concourse of circumstances, determined to commit suicide, Telford, who, "liked horses almost better than men," galloped out to a lonely common on a lonely night. So distraught is he that his revolver is clicking in his hand ready to be fired when he remembers the horse. "No," he says, "not here. It would be too——rough on the horse, after riding so hard, to leave him out all night. He had more thought for the horse than himself. So he galloped in the dark, and managed to gallop into a quarry, an accident by which both rider and horse were seriously injured. With his unbroken arm Telford murmuring "Poor Beast!" shoots the animal and then himself. Years afterwards people spoke of the man "who made that terrible leap, and broken all to pieces himself, had heart enough to put his horse out of misery. Yes, Telford liked horses better than men. He worshipped horses. There are many such.

MEMORIALS OF GREAT HORSES.

It is seldom indeed that one can visit the home of some great worshipper of the horse without finding mementoes of these animals. At Sandringham I was immensely interested a year or two ago in the Prince of Wales's saddle room at the clean and well-kept stables. There are many trophies in this apartment, but none so speaking as the mounted hoofs of over twenty favourite horses who have gone to happy hunting grounds, if there be any elysium for good horses. The Prince and Princess are great worshippers of horseflesh, and it is not uncommon for Her Royal Highness to walk round the stalls and let the happy horses bite scraped carrots which she herself holds out to them. In the saddle-room, too, can be seen one of the plates Ormonde had on his feet when he won the great classic race seven years ago. There is also a massive portable tablet framed in silver, and on this tablet is the name of Ormonde worked in hair from this horse's tail. The four sides of the parallellogram are bordered by Gothic niches containing hairs from the celebrated winners trained at Kingsclere, including the four or five Derby victors which John Porter has prepared. It was John Porter who made this unique present to the Heir Apparent. John Porter himself has a memorial slab on the wall in his study to the great Isonomy, the sire of Isinglass, the last winner of the Triple Crown. At the Jockey Club Rooms at Newmarket you can see a silver-mounted snuff-box made out of a hoof of Eclipse. In many and many a mansion have I sat in armchairs upholstered not in horsehair, but in the actual "coat" of some equine hero, while it is quite common to find the walls hidden beneath pictures and portraits of renowned thoroughbreds. In one gentleman's house I remember seeing the bleached skulls of celebrated racers. They were kept under glass shades, and preserved most carefully. If I mistake not, there was one on each side of the drawing-room fireplace. These are all forms of hero-worship of the horse. In these latter-days it is by no means an uncommon sight in Servia and Bulgaria to see horses' skulls set up round a house. The custom used to prevail in the Hebrides, and I believe it is associated with a terrible curse. Happily we in England are not so barbaric as this. We have, however, great faith in old horse shoes as charms. On many, many a barn door, over many and many a farrier'r forge, have I seen a horse shoe nailed, and I have heard that one of our famous lady novelists dutes the whole of her success from the day on which she picked up an old horse shoe. These again are all links in the chain of evidence as to the worship of the horse.

CUSTOMS OF THE ANCIENTS.

The worship of the horse, as I have previously remarked, is not a new-fangled notion. It is as old as the hills. The great Roman historian Tacitus, in his famous treatise on the manners of the Germans, states that the Teutonic tribes of his time maintained a stud of snow-white sacred horses, who were harnessed to the wagon of the god at their chief ceremonies. Their conduct was then closely scrutinised, and from their behaviour omens were drawn as to the future of the tribe by its King. No augury, says Tacitus, is so much considered by the priests, the great men, and the people as their neighing and snorting, for the animals were looked upon as messengers of the gods, and conveying the will of the dieties. That these practices were followed in England is possible—nay, very probable. American Indians have been known to actually worship images of horses and the idle wanderings of sacred horses in India have determined the extent and fate of small kingdoms, while the eating of horse-flesh has notoriously been connected with Pagan rites. It has been, too, a common custom in the history of the world to sacrifice a chieftan's favourite horse at his funeral. In almost all ages, in all climes, and in all countries, has the horse been an object of reverence and solicitude. It is indeed interesting to learn the steps that the English monarchy and the Government have taken since the days of King John to encourage and improve the breeding of horses. And on the whole I am convinced that the horse is an animal which has proved himself worthy of all the honour paid to him. The one fact I cannot understand, that I cannot explain, is why so many men daily associated with such a noble animal themselves become so very ignoble.

WE regret to learn that Mrs. Craigie (John Oliver Hobbs) is seriously ill, and will be obliged to keep her room for some time. Mrs. Craigie has been engaged upon a work which, in point of length, will be nearer the ordinary novel size than the contributions to the Pseudonym Library which made her fame.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Government of Madras should secure th support of anti-opiumists. Its revised estimate of receipts from opium for 1893-94 shows, as compared with the sanctioned estimate, a decrease of Rs. 48,660. We congratulate Government, however, on the fact that similar estimates regarding Abkari revenue show an increase of Rs. 48,660.

IN the bogus murder case at Jhelum, in which three men confessed to the murder of a woman who was alive, the deputy inspector and a police sergeant, who investigated the case, have, says the Lahore paper, been suspended.

THE Madras Board of Revenue proposes to start three farm-schools next year, and observes that "as Dr. Voelcker's report on the improvement of Indian Agriculture recommends the establishment of experimental farms—a recommendation which has been unanimously supported by the Agricultural Conference lately convened at Simla—the Board would hope that the Government of India would now withdraw their objection to the establishment of these farms."

THE Trichinopoly water-works which were under construction have been most seriously damaged, if not completely destroyed, by the recent floods.

THE Madras Railway traffic receipts for the week ended 25th November, were, for passengers, &c., Rs. 65,839, and for goods, &c., Rs. 1,07,582, other earnings (estimated) Rs. 18,093, making altogether Rs. 1,91,514, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 227-15-11. During the corresponding week in 1892 the receipts were Rs. 2,02,833-7-5, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 241-7-6.

WE have commented frequently, writes the *Madras Times*, on the obstructiveness of the Madras Government in regard to the Civil Veterinary Department. The budget estimate for 1893-94 has been fixed at Rs. 20,200! That is all. Under these circumstances Madras can scarcely lose much if the Government of India fulfils what is believed to be its present intention, and refuses to send a fourth man to be worried by the Madras authorities until in despair he asks to be sent any anywhere but this Presidency. Of course, the pay of the Superintendent is debitable to Imperial revenues; but without a Superintendent the Civil Veterinary Department is but a name.

THE Opium Commission seems likely to have one result, observes a Calcutta contemporary, which its promoters hardly contemplated, namely, a largely increased consumption of opium in India. The abundant evidence given as the exhilarating effects of opium, the improved appetite and increased capacity for work which it gives, would have brought a fortune to a patent medicine vendor, and will surely tempt many worn out workers to seek relief from the drug. Hitherto the fame of De Quincey has made opium more or less a terror to English-men, but now it appears that his case is quite exceptional; that opium is more invigorating than alcohol and more seductive than tobacco, and that it can be discontinued with comparative ease whenever necessary. It is impossible to imagine the English becoming a nation of opium-eaters, for before this could happen the whole English character would have to be changed; but it is almost certain that the evidence given before the Commission will lead many persons to experiment with opium who would never have dreamt of such a thing before. The responsibility for these delinquents will be on the heads of those agitators who without cause and without knowledge made extravagant statements as to the ruin wrought by opium in this country, in order to try and strengthen their case, against the trade with China.

"A LIFE OF PLEASURE," at Drury Lane, remains so attractive that Sir Augustus Harris is making arrangements to continue its run in another theatre when at Christmas, this popular drama gives place to the pantomime of "Robinson Crusoe."—Miss Cissie Loftus, whose rare mimetic gifts, displayed in imitations of singers and actors form one of the chief attractions of "Don Juan," at the Gaiety, is a daughter of Marie Loftus, the music-hall favourite. The clever and winsome younger lady is but seventeen years of age. It is noteworthy, as a sign of the times, that the Press and the Stage were both represented among the invited guests at the performance of "Diplomacy" before the Queen at Balmoral, and afterwards at the royal supper table—one by Sir Algernon Borthwick, proprietor of the *Morning Post*, the other by Mrs. and Miss Hare, the wife and daughter of the comedian who also received the special honour of presentation to Her Majesty.

A REUTER telegram from Athens states that the Greek Ephor of Antiquities announces a discovery of great importance to archæologists. The excavations now being made at Delphi under the auspices of the French Archæological School have led to the finding of a slab of marble bearing a hymn dedicated to Apollo with musical characters engraved over each syllable. This discovery is of the greatest interest, being, it is said, the only authentic record yet found of the music used by the ancient Greeks. The Director of the French School will shortly publish the hymn set to the Music engraved on the slab.

A REMARKABLE archæological discovery is announced from Treves. In excavating the old Roman walls close to the Mosselle a complete Roman pottery establishment was discovered. Up to the present date four furnaces and ten ovens have been found. The ovens are full of jugs, bowls, and vases of all kinds, besides many bronze implements and bronze coins. The floor in the neighbourhood of the ovens is paved with stone. There is also a large chamber containing a huge mass of some white substance, apparently used for making into pottery. A rotunda-shaped tower of red sandstone, 6 feet in diameter, was found to contain numerous human bones.

THE good deeds of "Bob," the firemen's dog, are still fresh in the memory of his human comrades, as appears by the interesting article on "Great London Fires" in "The Strand Magazine." It was at a fire in Duke-street that Bob darted into a burning house and, oblivious of the hereditary animosity between the two races, brought out—there being no other living thing to rescue—a half-suffocated cat, which he carried in his mouth to a place of safety. At another fire in the Westminster Bridge-road, the Brigade thought that all lives had been saved; but Bob, having made his usual rapid survey, began to scratch and bark furiously at a little door, till in spite of their fear of fanning the flames by creating a draught, the firemen broke in and discovered a child crouching down in a corner panic-stricken Bob was always in attendance at the old Southwark Fire Station, ready to follow an engine and to run up the ladder and jump through the windows of a burning building even more quickly than the fireman. He died, it will be remembered, at the post of duty, run over by the wheels of an engine on the way to a fire in the Caledonian-road.

WHAT maintains the flow of the Thames and the Lee in long-continued dry weather like that experienced last summer is a puzzling question for those who have not made the subject a special study. The answer is furnished in the report of Major-General Scott. The great source is springs issuing from the water-bearing strata, such springs being in fact the over-flow of rain-water which has fallen at higher levels and penetrated the permeable formations. These and notably the chalk and oolites act the part of enormous and never failing reservoirs. The effect of these permeable formations in regulating the discharge of the river is evidenced by the comparatively small waterway of bridge arches, which, as the result of experience, has been provided for tributary streams in the chalk district, as compared with that which has been found necessary in the clay districts for equal drainage areas. It is gratifying to know that in respect of equability of flow throughout the year the Thames is probably superior to all other lakeless rivers in this country. The main daily discharge of the Thames at Kingston is 1,300 million gallons; while the maximum quantity which the water companies are permitted to abstract in twenty-four hours is one-tenth only of that amount.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR TYNDALL.

PROFESSOR JOHN TYNDALL, LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.S., is reported by Reuter to have passed away at the age of seventy-three. "Be just and fear not" were the last words which John Tyndall the elder, then dying, spoke to his son, John Tyndall the younger, who was destined to succeed Faraday at the Royal Institution, and to become one of the most renowned and many-sided men of science of the Victorian age—"Be just and fear not." That the son has been faithful to the father's injunction the world knows pretty well by this time.

Another fact about Professor Tyndall well worth knowing, observed a recent biographer, is his ancestral connection with a certain William Tyndall, who roused mediæval England to the very depths of her spirit. We shall quote the quaint sentence of an American writer. After reminding us that this William Tyndall was contemporary with Columbus, and that he was the Tyndall of the English Bible, he proceeds:—"But he found worse navigation on the theological sea than Columbus encountered on the Atlantic; and he was burned at the stake for his opinions in 1536." Upon which we may remark that if John Tyndall had lived in the time of his remote kinsman, he, too, would have gone to the stake for his opinions sooner than pretend to change them at the bidding of authority. The valour of the mediæval ecclesiastic lives in the modern man of science. Valour, truthfulness, independence, energy, are found to be the attributes of the Tyndall family wherever and whenever any record of it comes to light. All these attributes are known to have existed in Professor Tyndall's father in a pre-eminent degree. Tyndall senior was a man in whom Thomas Carlyle would have delighted—the same Carlyle who, for so many years, and to the end of his life, entertained so sincere a friendship and admiration for the son. Though he had but little schooling, he was a remarkably well-read man—especially in theology and history. He was a first-rate talker, with a gift of epigram, and a formidable person to tackle in argument. He was known among his Irish Catholic neighbours in County Carlow as a hard-headed Anti-Romanist, and an ardent Loyalist—or, as we say nowadays, Unionist or Imperialist. Leighlinbridge was the place where Tyndall senior lived, and where the future professor was born. It is an interesting fact that the father held a responsible post in that very loyal and often-abused body—the Royal Irish Constabulary. But all this does not make our Professor Irish. Professor Tyndall is no more an Irishman than an Englishman born in Calcutta is a Hindoo. His family was not Irish—its men and women were simply English colonists from the ancestral county of Gloucester.

Young John Tyndall received the rudiments of his education in the national school of his parish. He was a clever, bright pupil, in mathematics especially. His schoolmaster must have been a man of ability and intelligence. But the smart boy had another schoolmaster, and a good one, at home, in the person of his father. It was his father who introduced him to the theological literature of the eighteenth and seventeenth centuries—a field of study by no means useless to a man of science, in the best sense of the word science. The father, however, soon discovered that his son's natural province was physical research. He used to call him by a pet nick-name, "Newton." Like a wise father, he encouraged his son's natural bent. It would appear, therefore, that the father's was the parental influence which contributed most to the formation of the future scientist's character. In Professor Huxley's case, it seems (from his own account) to have been the mother's. Ardour in the prosecution of an object, fidelity to truth at all risks—including the greatest, that of alienating "party" and friends—were equally characteristic of father and son. But from whom did the Professor derive the poetic element in his character? Not we would imagine (but we may be wrong) from his father. To this element we shall revert further on.

Young Tyndall was so well-grounded in mathematics by his national school teacher that he found ready admission to, and speedily made his way in, the Ordnance Survey. In this service he spent five years. He was just twenty-one when the thought dawned upon him that he might, if he tried, do some considerable work in the world. Hitherto he had done his task-work faithfully and well with no thought beyond it. But now he felt the first flutterings of ambition. He had idled away all his spare hours. Henceforth he would turn them to account. And he did it with that inherited ardour of which we have already spoken, that obstinate fidelity to his best self, from which nothing in heaven, or in earth, or in the other place, could tempt him to swerve by a hair's-breadth. It was a self-discipline of twelve years—at its outset he was an obscure youth, the end of it found him stepping into the full light of his fame. In 1841 he was engaged, as an assistant, with chain and theodolite, in survey work; in 1853 he was an F.R.S., a Professor in the Royal Institution, with his distinguished "record" of scientific achievement as a student in the Universities of Marburg and Berlin. Few men among Professor Tyndall's peers can boast of such a splendid twelve years' 'grind.' From the surveyor's tent to the Temple of Science in Albemarle-street was a roundabout way. Professor Tyndall, leaving the Ordnance Survey Department, became a railway engineer. He grew tired of his work after three years of it. Then he became a teacher of mathematics and physics in a school in Hampshire

tion of agriculturists and engineers. There he became acquainted with Mr. (now Dr.) Frankland, who was resident chemist to the College, and there he began those original investigations which have placed him in the foremost rank among the explorers of science. In 1848 the two friends quitted England together and repaired to the University of Marburg, in Hesse-Cassel, where they studied under Bunsen and other eminent Professors. Afterwards Mr. Tyndall prosecuted his researches in the laboratory of Magnus, in Berlin. He conducted investigations on the phenomena of diamagnetism, and on the polarity of the diamagnetic force, including researches on the magneto-optic properties of crystals, and the relation of magnetism and diamagnetism to molecular arrangement. He published a volume on these subjects. He returned to England in 1851. In 1853, having been previously elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, he was chosen Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Royal Institution of Great Britain, and succeeded the celebrated Faraday as Superintendent. The publication of an essay on the cleavage of slate rocks was the proximate cause of his joining his friend Professor Huxley in a visit to the glaciers of Switzerland in 1856; and they afterwards published a joint paper on the structure and motion of glaciers. He returned to Switzerland, in 1857, 1858, and 1859, twice in the latter year. He reached Chamouni on Christmas night, 1859, through deep snow, and two days afterwards succeeded in attaining the Montanvert, where the remained nearly three days, for the most part amid blinding snow, and determined the winter motion of the Mer de Glace. In 1859 he commenced his researches on Radiant Heat, which disclosed relations previously unthought of between this agent and the gaseous form of matter. Numerous memoirs published in the "Philosophical Transactions," are devoted to this subject. Professor Tyndall was a Rumford Medallist of the Royal Society, and a member of various foreign scientific societies; he was made LL.D. of Cambridge in 1855, and LL.D. of Edinburgh in 1866, when Mr. Carlyle was installed Rector of the University, and afterwards D.C.L. of Oxford. On the occasion of his receiving the honorary degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford, June 18, 1873, Dr. Heartley, Margaret Professor of Divinity, protested against the proceeding, on the ground that Professor Tyndall "had signalised himself by writing against and denying the credibility of miracles and the efficacy of prayer, thus contravening the whole tenor of that book, which, with its open page inscribed 'Dominus illuminatio mea,' the University still bears as her device, and therefore still professes to acknowledge as her guide." In 1872 Professor Tyndall went on a lecture tour in the United States in the course of which he delivered thirty-five lectures, thus realizing a sum of 23,000 dollars. Deducting expenses, the residue was carefully invested, and rose in a few years to 33,000 dollars, which was devoted to the founding of scientific scholarships in Harvard and Columbia Colleges, and in the University of Pennsylvania, "in aid of students who devote themselves to original research." Professor Tyndall presided at the annual meeting of the British Association held at Belfast, in August, 1874. He accepted the presidency of the Birmingham and Midland Institute for the year 1877. For some years Professor Tyndall was Scientific Adviser to the Board of Trade and to the Lighthouse Authorities, but he resigned those offices in May, 1883, when he also withdrew from the special committee appointed by the Board of Trade to investigate the subject of the best illuminants for lighthouses. He wrote "The Glaciers of the Alps," 1860; "Mountaineering" 1861; "A Vacation Tour, 1862" "Heat considered as a Mode of Motion," 1863; "On Radiation: the 'Rede' Lecture, May 16, 1865," published in 1865; a volume on "Sound," a volume on "Light," two volumes of collected memoirs, 1883; "Faraday as a Discoverer," "Notes on Electricity," 1870; "Notes on Light," 1871; "Hours of Exercise in the Alps," 1871; "The Forms of Water in Clouds and Rivers, Ice and Glaciers," 1872; "Address delivered before the British Association assembled at Belfast, with Additions and a Perface," 1874; "Fragments of Science: a Series of Detached Essays, Addresses, and Reviews," 5th edit., 1876; and "Essays on the Floating Matter of the Air in Relation to Putrefaction and Infection," 1881. He married, Feruary 29, 1876, Lousia, eldest daughter of Lord and Lady Claud Hamilton.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Thames, with the English mails of the 24th ultimo, left Aden at 1 p. m., yesterday. She brings the following passengers:—

From London: Mrs Cook and two daughters, Mr Griffith, Mr H W Hallett, Miss Compton, Mr and Mrs E E Foley, Mr J Douglas, Mrs W J A Sullivan and maid, Mr J Tait. Rev G Richmond, Miss Mears, Mr Ingram, Mr Chas, E Low, Mrs Livingstone, Rev Dr J Sommerville, Rev Donald Trewby, Mr and Mrs Foxley Firth, Miss Firth, Mrs Parfitt, Mr T G Gillespie, Miss Millais, Surg-Major J C Marsden, Mr Cook, Miss East, Mr J McClure, Mr Wyllie, Mr Henderson, Surg-Major Martin, two Misses Fredom, Mr A C Campbell, Miss Stuart, Mr Gordon, Mrs Nuttall, Mrs Merdall and child, Mrs R H Morrison.

From Brindisi: Mr Kittredge, Mr Bell Irving, Mr H W Baker, Surg-Capt E H Peake, Capt D Haig, Mr Jacob and valet, Mr Beesley, Rev and Mrs J H Harpster, Mr and Mrs J A M Wilson and infant, Mr S B S Scott, Miss Wilson, Sir Wm Young, Mr J F Marsden, Surg-Lieut-Col Macdonald, Mr Richards, Mr and Mrs E C Scaramanga and maid, Mr A M Reuther, Mr A M Caccia, Mr and Mrs Coriana, Mr W R Williams, Mrs and Miss Baker, Mr Leggett, Mr and Mrs McL Morrison, Rev S Gray, Dr Wilkins, Mr David Scott, Mr W Scott, Mr T T Wynne.

From Ismailia: Mr Metarchi.

For Yokohama (via Bombay).—Dr and Mrs Johnston, Miss K S Birnstings, Mr and Mrs W D Stuart, Mr J C S Rashleigh, Mr J Simpson, two Misses Simpson, Mr Peel, Miss Platt, Mr Platt, jun. Mr Carmichael Stewart, Mr and Mrs Hy Platt, Mr Whitfield.

For Kurrachee (via Bombay)—Rev J B Brunesson, Lieut W J Ryder.

For Shanghai (via Bombay).—Mr Lindstrom.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

"QUEEN'S EVIDENCE."

THE "Lyrics" departed from the class of piece which has hitherto been identified with them, and launched out last night into a melodrama of the most pronounced type. "Queen's Evidence," produced first at Drury Lane some years ago was the bill of fare. Miss Ethel Arden was warmly received by the audience upon her first appearance in Bombay in a character rather unworthy of her powers as an emotional actress, Miss Brian and the other ladies of the company also scored well. Mr. H. Kitts, the "Issacs" of the play, was intensely funny, as he always is, while Mr. E. Fergusson appeared to considerable advantage as "Gilbert Medland." Mr. J. H. Nunn as "Mathew Thornton" was good, as were also Mr. Verner, Mr. Mallet, and the other gentlemen in their respective parts. The Arthur of Master Scott, was also distinctly good. "Nerves" the comedy which will be played this evening is, perhaps, one of the funniest of all the numerous farcical plays, which have been produced of late years. Nearly all the characters are more or less hysterical, and the scrapes their hyper-sensitiveness leads them into are ludicrous in the extreme. As "Zephyr Ulaine," Miss Ethel Arden is said to be unusually clever, the scenes in the confectioner's shop belonging to Hypolite Caramel, played by Mr. Kitts, being very hilarious. In fact, the whole of the situations throughout, are exceptionally funny.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

DECEMBER 5.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OR EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brazil.

Traffic for French Guiana should only be accepted via North America, during the interruption of the Cayenne Vizen cable.

THE Council of Administration of the Ottoman Public Debt publish their Annual Report, preceded by a special report by the President, Mr. Vincent Caillard, who represents the British, Dutch, and Belgian bondholders. It is curious to find bondholders maintaining great schools of wine-culture and of silk-culture, and issuing an annual report which forms, in fact, a fairly complete view of the finance, trade, and agriculture of the Turkish Empire. The picture presented is on the whole one of a prosperity budget. There is an account of the relation of gold to silver in Turkey, and the steps taken with regard to their relative values, which reads like an anticipation of the steps subsequently taken in India. The report will have special value to those interested in the precious metals and the question of a double standard, to those interested in the tobacco trade and tobacco monopolies, in wine, in silk, in salt, and in railway development.

ALLEGED MURDER OF A GIRL AT RIPON ROAD.

CONFESSION OF THE ACCUSED.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, on Monday afternoon, Superintendent Nolan placed a Mahomedan, named Jamahomed Goolmahomed, before Mr. P. H. Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of committing murder of a Mahomedan girl, named Jainab, aged seven years. The circumstances connected with this case have already been reported. Mr. Nolan said that the accused wished to make certain confessions before his Worship, and he also desired that those confessions should be taken down by the Magistrate. His Worship, thereupon, ordered all the police officers and policemen to leave the Court, which they did. The Magistrate then recorded the following confession:—I admit having committed this fault. I was in the habit of visiting this girl, the one drowned in the tank. She was six years old. I say again that I visited the house where this girl resided. On Thursday about half-past 4 o'clock in the afternoon I induced the girl to accompany me from her house and purchased some *bajias* for the two girls, who were with me at the time. The other girl was the sister of the one that was drowned. Koolsum, the younger one, was carried by me in my arms, while the other walked and accompanied me to the house of the *bajiawalla*. I then took the two girls to the house and carried the younger upstairs, while the other remained standing on the road in front of the house. When I came down I took her to the corner, where the Bellasis and Duncan Roads meet. Then I took her near the Byculla Club and bought for her a pice worth of *bidas*. I then took her to the mill, known as the Red Chimney Mill, and carried her past the corner, where a policeman's house is situated. We then went to an open space, and as there was still some twilight, we walked to Jacob's Circle, where I bought a pice worth of parched rice from a woman, near the Gordon Mill. From that place we proceeded to the level crossing near Mahaluxmi Station. A train was expected and as the gates were closed we stood by for some time. On our way I saw a Hindu carrying something in his basket. It was found to be a piece of bread, a small fowl, and one egg. I saw this when he laid down the basket. The Hindu laid down the basket on the road, and walked away. I took the fowl and returned to the corner of the Seven Roads with the girl, and crossed over to the branch road leading to the tank of the Gordon Mill. Near this tank I made the girl sit down, and seated myself near. She had a silver neck ornament called *hasli*, which I removed. I then sat with her for a minute, and with my left hand pushed her into the tank. I then stood up and went for a short distance where I saw a stone, and being confused I threw it on the child's body. The body was just coming up on the surface of the water. I then did not wait to see, but ran away from the spot. I concealed the necklace on my person, that is, in my trousers. I returned home, where the girl's father came and asked me if his daughter had been to my place. I said she had not been there. He said that he would go and search at his father's house, and I volunteered to accompany him. On our way I met my friend named Jaffer at the corner of Tembker Moholla. I accompanied Jaffer to his house. The girl's father went his own way to Dongree. I met Jaffer not on the road, but on his verandah. He went up to take his dinner and asked me to wait, which I did. Another man, named Shahaboodeen, also sat with me. After Jaffer came down, we three started for a ramble. We then went to a gymnasium, but it was locked. We then went to Bhendy Bazaar, where we bought three *puttis* of betel leaf. After that Shahaboodeen went to his own house, and I returned with Jaffer to his. We sat there for a while and bought some tea from a hawker. After having sat sufficiently long at Jaffer's, I was about to return to my house, when I met Kurreem on the Ripon Road. He said that Sherfoola had lost his daughter, and that he was making inquiries. I said I would join him and went with him up to Madanpoora, where I met the girl's father and another man. They informed me that no trace of the girl had been discovered, and that the police officer had asked them to come at 11 o'clock. I then accompanied the party to the Seven Roads. There was a policeman also with us. There we learned that nothing had been heard of the girl, and Sherfoola was told to make inquiries. After leaving the chowkey, we went to several places, but the girl was not found. We then returned to our respective houses. I have nothing else to say in this matter.

Q.—Why do you make this confession?

A.—Because I have committed this crime. I beg to be exeused.

After recording the above statement, the Magistrate remanded the accused, who had been in the lock-up, to the jail.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION.

LL.B. EXAMINATION.

THE result of the first examination for the degree of LL.B., was declared yesterday afternoon. Out of the 136 candidates, who had presented themselves for this examination, 41 were declared to have passed in the first class and 62 in the third class. Mr. Ardeshir Shavaksha Davar, one of the successful candidates, was awarded the Kinlock Forbes Gold Medal and Prize. The following are the names of the successful candidates:—

First Class.—Vinayek Shivram Bhandarkar, Jetharam Nanabhai Bhatt, Kavasji Jamshedji Billimoria, Hormasji Fakirji Bilpudiwala, Chotalal Mathuradas, Chhatrapati, Dinshah Kharshedji Daji, Chunilal Purbhudas Dalal, Ardeshir Shavakshah Davar, Durlabji Ranchodji Desai, Motilal Chotalal Desai, Motilal Jivanlal Desai, Ramlal Hiralal Desai, Framroz Edalji Dinshah, Sitaram Narayen Gore, Gopal Daji Joga, Balkrishna Bhagvandas Joshi, Shapoorji Sorabji Joshi, Lukshman Jagannath Kamat, Narsin Chintaman Kelkar, Mirza Ali Mahomed Husen Khan, Kharshedji Kavasji Kharas, Moreshwar RamchandraKhothare, Bejanji Furdunji Madan, Dattatraya Sadashiv Manerikar, Bamanji Dinshah Mehta, Chimanlal Narayanbhai Mehta, Madavrai Narayanbhai Mehta, Rotanlal Motiram Mody, Jehangir Bhicajee Motivala, Maneksha Dhunjishah Munsiff, Bhaskar Ramchandra Nanal, Damodar Ganesh Padhye, Chabilanand Harinand Pandya, David Benjamin Pinto, Vishnu Parashram Baverkar, Lakshman Vithal Samant, Bhimaji Narsinha Shurpali, Shivram Krishna Sowani, Vikaji Farduji Tarapurvala, Dhirajlal Keshavlal Thakore, Jamshedji Dossabhai Vachha.

Passed.—Vinayak Ganesh Ajinkya, Tukaram Ramchandra Amalnerkar, Bapu Narayan Athawale, Raghavayya Bellary, Diaimal Dowlatram Bhavnani, Vasudev Pandurang Chirputkar, Trimbak Damodar Chitre, Ganesh Ramchandra Chandorkar, Nadirshah Navroji Commissariatvala, Kavasji Manekji Dalal, Dayabhai Ratanchand Dalal, Cypricsa De Mello, Maganlal Chhotalal, Desai, Naginlal Venilal Desai, Sadashiv Manjarayan Dikshit, Vamanshankar Manishankar Dikshit, Balsukhram Kaustubhram Divanji, Vishnu Balvant Ganpule, Pestanji Kaikobad Ghandhy, Vishavanath Sadashiv Gokhale, Ganesh Hari Hardikar, Bhaskar Vithoba Jadhav, Dadabhai Sorabji Joshi, Motilal Kanji Kapadia, Byramji Jamshedji Karai, Anant Babaji Keshkamat, Achyut Narayan Khare, Madhav Vishnu Khare, Harjivan Bhavan Kotak, Shrinivas Venkatesh Koujalgi, Nasarvanji Bapuji Laskary, Jehangir Dinshah Mehta, Kaushikram Vighnaharram Mehta, Pestonji Kuvarji Motivala, S. U. Nagappa, Harischandra Sadashiv Naik, Narayandas Dayabhai Nanavati, Dharmu Ananta Navratan, Rustom Kuvarji Nazir, Chandravidyanand Shrikrishnamand Pandya, Vinayak Narayan Parajpe Lalchand Chaharmal Panjabi, Anant Govind Paranjpe Odhavji Gopalji Parekh, Sadashiv Vishvanath Parkhe Manzal Chhotalal Patel, Motilal Shivabhai Patel, Pestonji Sorabji Pathak, Ramkrishna Vishnu Patvardhan, Manekji Nasarwanji Pochkanwalla, Dinshah Dorabji Romer, Ramchandra Raoji Sane, Vithal Dadaji Satghare, Ishwardas Surajram Shah, Lallubhai Asharam Shah, Dhanjibhai Jehangir Surti, Dinshaw Kekbairo Telicherivala Gopalrao Ramkrishna Tendle, Dattatraya Narayan Vaidya, Venishankar Harishankar Vaishnav, Manekbai Harilal Vakil, A. Joseph Anthony Vaz.

TRADESMEN who supply customers with goods on what is known as "the hire system" must not take too absolute a view of their rights and privileges or they may find themselves described by a judge as guilty of conduct that "amounts to housebreaking." Such is the moral of a case that has been decided in the Birmingham County Court. Mr. Washbourne, a Birmingham furniture dealer, had a customer named Smith, who, having obtained a piano on these terms, neglected to pay his instalments, whereupon Mr. Washbourne claimed the return of the instrument under the terms of their agreement. But Smith's landlord, Mr. Blakemore, having a claim for rent, refused to allow the piano to be removed, and locked up his house. Thereupon Mr. Washbourne—strong in the conviction of his right to his property, and forgetful of the maxim that an Englishman's house is his castle—broke a window, entered the house, and carried off the piano in triumph. Unfortunately for him the triumph is now the other way; for the Judge, having delivered himself of some severe observations on people who take the law into their own hands, has awarded Mr. Blakemore damages to the amount of seven guineas, with costs on the higher scale.

THE LATE MR. JOHN H. McLAREN.

VERY keen and widespread regret was felt in business circles in Liverpool on Monday (Nov. 13) at the death, which took place with some suddenness only a few hours before, of Mr. John H. McLaren, General Manager of the Royal Insurance Company. On Friday last Mr. McLaren was at the office of the company, North Johnstreet, transacting business, and in his usual health; on Saturday morning, after breakfast, he had an attack of syncope, and remained indoors. A severe attack supervened on Saturday evening; but under the care of Dr. Francis Johnson, of Claughton, he rallied from that also. Hopes were then entertained by his family that he would recover, and he was sufficiently well to receive a visit from Mr. Beausire, one of the directors of the Royal and a personal friend. On Sunday, though still weak, he appeared to be recovering. In the evening he retired to rest in an easy chair, but at about two o'clock in the morning he had a third and fatal attack, and on attempting to rise fell dead. The news was received in Liverpool on Monday with painful surprise, for though Mr. McLaren had had premonitions of his weakness, the great and complex affairs of the Royal being an undoubted tax upon his strength, in spite of his commanding ability, the fact was known to few. He was, however, a tower of strength to the company, and as it was not easy to make up for his loss he had decided for the present not to retire. The board of the Royal met on Monday morning, and the deepest sympathy was expressed for Mrs. McLaren and her family, although a formal resolution of condolence was deferred until after the interment, which takes place at Flaybrick Hill Cemetry.

Born in Edinburgh in 1827, and therefore at his death in his sixty-sixth year, Mr. McLaren, who was educated for a business career, began his connection with insurance at an early age. He was but fifteen when he entered the office of the Hercules Insurance Company of Scotland, in Edinburgh, and was retained in the service when the Hercules Company amalgamated with the Scottish Union, now by a subsequent amalgamation the Scottish Union and National. It need perhaps hardly be said that he began on the lowest rung of the ladder, an apprentice clerk. After a career as a junior of considerable promise, he entered the office of the Lancashire Insurance Company, Manchester, were in time he became sufficiently esteemed to be appointed their assistant-secretary in London. In 1856 he obtained the similar position of assistant-secretary to the Royal, Liverpool, a company which, it may be observed, as a matter of historical business interest, was founded in 1845, and had in 1851 extended its direct operations to the United States. Two years after his appointment on the staff Mr. McLaren became the company's sub-manager, and in 1868, upon the death of Mr. Percy M. Dove, his predecessor in the general management, that position was without hesitation conferred upon him. He had now, step by step, attained to the front rank of his profession, and from this date, though the foundations of future prosperity had been solidly laid before, he steadily pursued the work of building up the superstructure which has become (since its amalgamation with the Queen Insurance Company) the largest in the Insurance world.

In this regard it will be of interest to compare the growth of the Royal during the years in which he held the responsible control. In 1867 the Royal had life funds amounting to £977,000; and a fire and reserve fund of £146,066. Its premium income from fire insurances was £460,000 and its life premiums £194,000, a total of £654,000. At the present time the company has in life funds £4,730,357; it has fire reserves amounting to £2,856,000 and a total reserve fund of £1,582,393. The total worth of the corporation at its last report was £3,003,265 17s.; its premium income from fire insurances being £2,030,000 and from life assurances £389,153. A development like this is absolutely beyond parallel; but it has not been accomplished without business genius of a high order, such genius as that with which the late manager was pre-eminently endowed. The lines of this policy have been twofold. It involved, first, a recognition that the most valuable asset of any insurance corporation is credit, solid and unshaken credit. To obtain this the company had to be placed at any sacrifice beyond the rich of any probable disaster; so that if the bonuses voted at annual meetings were not so large as they might have been the property of the shareholders has increased to an extent that has gone far towards making many a fortune. By enterprise, however, as well as by integrity, the financial results have been all that could be desired; the accumulation of funds stimulating enterprise and attracting confidence at one and the same time whilst it gave the proprietor the full benefit of compound interest.

The other line of policy was that of never-ceasing watchfulness in the extension of the field of business; this being done not by entering recklessly into competition with other already established companies, but by securing through amalgamation some solid foundation already laid, and bringing to bear the credit, activity, and immense power of the Royal to develope the enterprise in its new sphere. The policy so pursued has succeeded greatly. The successive amalgamations with the National, Brighton and Sussex, Midland Counties, and not least with the Queen, have proceeded on these lines, each opening new doors to developments of which the Royal was fully prepared to take the advantage. Mr. McLaren's latest great achievement in this direction was the amalgamation with the Queen, negotiations for which began in 1890. They were pushed through with characteristic promptitude, for in July, 1891, the the arrangements were complete. The undertaking was, however, no ordinary one, for the Queen had funds of over £1,544,000, and a premium income which in 1890 was £739,463, with a business which extended through the United Kingdom and the United States and Canada. Much was added by this amalgamation to the influence of the Royal, which thus became the greatest insurance corporation in existence.

Very active interest was taken by Mr. McLaren in the Liverpool Salvage Committee, and in the prevention of fires. In the lessening of fire risks he did a public service of importance, such risks being, of course, a burden on the business of the port. His experience in insurance matters, it may be added, was almost unique, for in a career of more than fifty-two years he passed through every grade of insurance business, and was master even of its minutest details. Two years ago he celebrated his professional jubilee, an occasion on which he was the recipient of some gratifying testimonials. During his management the Royal has had to face the historic fires of Chicago in 1871, Boston in 1872, St. John, New Brunswick, in 1877, and St. John's, Newfoundland, in 1893; but though the company has borne its share of the loss, the wisdom of its policy has enabled it to pass through these reverses, as well as the gigantic losses in the Liverpool cotton fires last year, without a shadow on its credit or fame. In a word, the late manager of the Royal has been conspicuous among those whose business talents have at once made the insurance companies of Liverpool the first in the world, and laid the foundations of their credit broad and deep. But the responsibilities and anxieties of his position were, nevertheless, heavy, and he has closed at too early an age an important and strenuous career, passing from among a wide circle of friends, to whom his accomplishments and his pleasant and engaging manners had endeared him, and leaving a widow and a numerous family to deplore his loss.

Mr. McLaren was a man of considerable culture and taste, especially in matters of art and *bric-a-brac*, and there was seldom a great sale at Christie's at which he was not present. He was very much liked by all the officials in the Royal Insurance Company. His frank, genial manner, his unfailing tact and good temper, made him a very general favourite in the insurance world generally, where his death leaves a blank that will not soon be filled.—*Liverpool Daily Post.*

THE hearing of the charges of conspiracy to defraud brought against Mr. Harness, managing director of the Medical Battery Company, and two others, was resumed before Mr. Hannay, at the Malborough Street Police Court, London, on Nov. 15. Mr. Terrell opened the case for the prosecution, and the only witness examined was a clerk named Williams, formerly in the employment of Mr. Harness. The further hearing was adjourned. A man named Sellman, *alias* Towers, was taken before the magistrate at Marlborough Street, yesterday, charged with being concerned with Mr. Harness and others in the conspiracy to defraud, in connection with the Medical Battery Company. The information of a man named Burbage was read, to the effect that after the defendant Hollier had said he was suffering from spinal disease, and had obtained twenty-five guineas from him, Burbage was transferred to "Dr." Towers for further treatment. The prosecutor had since ascertained that he had nothing the matter with his spine. Towers was remanded

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant" Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

LORD CLIVE'S DEATH.

THERE is an interesting article on this subject in the *Spectator* of Nov. 4. The writer recalls the interest aroused in London by the report of Lord Clive's sudden death, and Horace Walpole's postscript to Sir Horace Mann, on Nov. 29, 1774, in which he said:—"Lord Clive has died every death in the parish register; at present it is most fashionable to believe he cut his throat." The family of Lord Clive were not unnaturally desirous that it should be believed that he had died from an over-dose of laudanum, taken under medical advice, rather than by the act of his own hand; and we suppose (continues the *Spectator*) that it was to respect this still existing feeling of the family that Sir John Malcolm passed the matter over in silence in his "Life of Lord Clive," written from the family papers. The true story was, however, told in great detail in the "Life of Clive" by Caraccioli, and again, less precisely, by Lord Stanhope and Mr. Gleig, and now by Colonel Malleson; which last writer should not have been unacqainted with the account given by Sir Edward Strachey in the *Spectator* of Aug. 4, 1882, and in *Notes and Queries* for march 23, 1889. Sir Edward Strachey's account is, in fact, the first in authority of the three which have come down to us, it being more direct and not anonymous. But the original memorandum was at that sime mislaid and its contents were given from recollection; and as it has lately been recovered, and as it was not then quite accurately reported, we here give it again. It is the story as told by Lady Strachey, cousin of Lady Clive and wife of Clive's Indian secretary and devoted friend, Henry Strachey, given by her to her son, the second Sir Henry Strachey, and written down fsom his words, and corrected by his own hand, by and for his nephew, Sir Edward Strachey. It is as follows:—

"On the publication of Mr. Gleig's 'Life of Lord Clive,' I drew the attention of my uncle, Sir Henry Strachey, to the account of Lord Clive's death, and also to a note which I had made of his own account, which he had told me was first given to him by his mother, who was one of the eye-witnesses immeditately before and after the event. In my note of that account he made some corrections in his own hand; and here I give it, so corrected and verified:—'Lord Clive had long been ill—in a very nervous state—and had been cautioned by his physician against taking laudanum, but he would and did take it. Mr. and Mrs. Strachey and Miss Ducarrel were at Lord Clive's house in Berkeley-square. Lord Clive went out of the room, and not returning, Mr. Strachey said to Lady Clive, "You had better go and see where my lord is." She went to look for him, and at last, opening a door, found Lord Clive with his throat cut. She fainted, and serrvants came. Patty Ducarrel got some of the blood on her hands, and licked it off. After the event, Mr. Strachey remembered having seen Lord Clive, when at her house some days before take up a penknife from the inkstand, feel its edge, and then lay it down again.' We have a story (probably derived from my mother) that my father had a red mark on his forehead—which I do not recollect—and that his mother explained it by saying: 'Just before he was born I saw a man covered with blood.' I only remember my uncle saying to me: She was not fit to do much, as it was just before your father's birth;' or words to that effect.—Edward Strachey."

The second account is evidently from the Miss Ducarrel mentioned by Lady Strachey, and whose family were on intimate terms with that of Clive. It is given by Colonel Malleson, on the authority of Lord Stanhope, who says that it was told to him by the Earl of Shelburne, afterwards the first Marquis of Lansdowne, to the person from whom he (Lord Stanhope) received it. This is substantially the same account as that given by Mr. Gleig, who no doubt derived it from Miss Ducarrel's representatives, or from Lord Stanhope. When Mr. Gleig was asked, a year or two before his death, where he got it from, he replied that he did not remember, but supposed it was from the papers of Lord Powis. But this must have been a mistake, as he says in his preface that Lord Powis did not give him access to the family papers. The third account is that in the last volume of "The Life of Lord Clive," by Caraccioli which bears no date, but which was, we believe published a few years after Clive's death. This account, which is much more in detail than that of Lady Strachey, bears very strong evidence of having been obtained by Caraccioli from Lord Clive's valet.

Boswell tells us that Dr. Johnson said that Clive had committed crimes the consciousness of which impelled him to cut his throat. But this was certainly not so. Clive's defence of himself in the House of Commons was evidently sincere, and his conscience as satisfied as he declared it to be, in his justification of all that he had done. His standard of political morality, though not so high as that of Dr. Johnson, was not only not lower than that of English statesmen generally, but it was far higher than that of the men whom he left behind him in India, and whose scandalous malpractices he was again sent out to put an end to. They were robbers of the most vulgar kind, occupied only in enriching themselves, without regard to the interests of their employers at home or of the native population, whose whole social life they were eating up. But of Clive it can be said that, while we may wonder, not as he himself did, at his moderation, but perhaps rather at his rapacity, after his victory at Plassey, his actions were those of a military conqueror, not of a mere robber; and that he not only always kept in view the interests of his employers and of his country, but that he did not hesitate to risk his whole fortune for the sake of those public interests when he declared war with the Dutch at a moment when his whole property was in their hands. Nor must we forget that the doctrine of the right to prize-money—that is, the plunder of the conquered by the conqueror—was in those days invariably accepted and acted upon. And, indeed, we cannot pretend that it is yet obsolete.

The *Spectator* concludes with a reference to the deception practised upon Omichund which Clive boldly justified in all its details, but which—as we may see from what Colonel Malleson says of it—still lingers as the only serious charge against Clive in popular estimation. The position taken up by the *Spectator* will be seen by the closing sentences of the article:—It is time that, in Carlyle's phrase, we left off shrieking and began to consider. In war, fraud is no more dishonourable than killing is murder. The Duke of Wellington might have thought the sham treaty a needless finesse; but he would have hanged the Hindoo banker without scruple on the morrow of Plassey. He certainly would not have paid him the quarter of a million sterling, which was his price, as Col. Malleson thinks Clive should have done.

PERSIAN BANK MINING RIGHTS CORPORATION.

THE directors have issued a circular to their shareholders, stating that they have decided, after a long and careful consideration, that it is undesirable and, indeed, impossible to continue active mining operations in Persia for the present. Mr. James Mactear, one of the directors, has lately returned from a visit to Persia, having inspected the principle undertakings of the corporation in the northern and eastern districts. His opinion is unfavourable with regard to several of the corporation's undertakings, although he satisfied himself that the mineral deposits of Persia are very great and widely spread, and that some of the districts which he visited would, under ordinary circumstances, give a fair chance of profitable working. The difficulties that exist with regard to fuel, transport, water, and the severity and length of the winter seriously impede profitable mining operations; but the want of protection to life and property, owing to the weakness of the Government and the opposition of the local governors and petty officials, renders such operations altogether impossible. It is the last cause which has compelled the directors to close all the mining works of the corporation in Persia even those of a most promising character, and to ask the Persian Government for compensation for the losses which the shareholders of the corporation have sustained. The facts have been submitted to Her Majesty's Secretary of State, and a further and detailed statement, as a basis of the claims of the corporation, is now being prepared, and will shortly be laid before the Foreign Office. Pending these negotiations it is thought expedient to delay calling a general meeting, which will, in any case, be held in December.

ANOTHER lion for the Queen was taken to Liverpool the other day by the s.s. Angola, from Akassa. It is described as a fine healthy lion about nine months old. It is sent by the Royal Niger Company, and is understood to be a present from the Emir of Nupe. The dominions of the Emir lie within the sphere of the Company, the headquarters of whose military force in the Niger Territories is at the Nupe town of Lokoja, at the confluence of the Benue and Niger. The Emir is one of the tributary princes of the Sokoto Empire, he being directly subject to the King of Gandu, a dependent of the Sultan of Sokoto. When the Emir of Nupe was visited last year by Sir George Goldie and the Earl of Scarborough, at his capital, Bida, they delivered to him a letter from her Majesty, at which he expressed the greatest delight, and the lion has been sent to prove his satisfaction at the Royal communication. His suzerain, the Sultan of Sokoto, sent a similar present to her Majesty when he made his treaty with the Niger Company in 1890. This animal is said by the attendants to be now one of the finest in the Zoological Gardens.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 2.

Sargent, Lt, 5th Bo L I, to join, from duty, from Poona.
Davidson, Lt-Col, Bengal, 3rd Punjab Cavy, on furlough, from Edwardesabad.

DECEMBER 4.

Kilkelly, Surgn-Lt, Bo, I M S, on duty.
Jerman, Major, Bo, 17th Infy, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 5.

Dalrymple, Brigdr-Genl, Bengal, on leave, to Jubbulpore.
Wilson, Major, Bengal, R E, from leave, to Lahore.
Symons, Lt-Col, Bo, K O York L I, on leave, to Poona.
Ezechiel, Lt, Bo, Comt Dept, on leave, to Calcutta.
Baillie, Capt, Bo, 20th Infy, from leave, to Neemuch.
Henderson, Lt, Ms, 4th Lancers H C, from leave, to Bolarum.
Davidson, Lt, Ms, R A, from leave, to Bolarum.
Quaitrough, Lt and Qr Mr, Bo, 2nd Durham L I, from leave, to Mhow.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE, L. H. BAYLEY, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 6th December, 1893.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1 Trooper G H Baker is struck of the strength of the Corps from this date.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. HEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 6th December, 1893.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

Fort Head-Quarters.

To-day, 8-30 p.m.—10 inch R M L gun drill Nos. 2 and 4 Sub-divisions.

Friday, 8th instant, 6-30 a.m.—10 inch R M L gun drill Nos 2 and 4 Sub-divisions.

Friday, 8th instant, 8-30 p.m.—10 inch R M L gun drill Nos 1 and 3 Sub-divisions.

To-morrow 8-30 p.m.—Theoretical instructions (Subject:—Use and effect of projectiles)—Members going in for Proficiency certificates are particularly requested to attend.

Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.

To-day 7 a.m.—Theoretical Instructions (Subject Laying Ordnance.

To-morrow 8-30 p.m.—Proficiency class.

Friday, 8th instant, 8-30 p.m.—10 inch R M L gun drill, Nos 1 and 4 Sub-divisions.

2. There will be class firing at Cooria on Friday next, the 8th instant Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m. (local time) and Byculla 10 minutes later.

3 Parade for Saturday 9th instant:—No 1 Company will parade at the Prince of Wales' Statue, at 4 p.m., and proceed to Colaba North Fort, to continue the annual gun target practice. Dress.—Drill order without arms.

No 2 Company will parade at the foot of the Railway Bridge opposite Byculla Police Station, at 4-15 p.m., and proceed to Mahaluxmi Fort, for 10 inch R M L Gun drill, Dress.—Drill order *with* arms.

The following reversions and promotions in No 2 Company will take place with effect from the 4th instant:—Sergeant G Black well reverts to the rank of Corporal at his own request, and is posted to No. 4 Sub-division; and Corporal H Hisoocks is promoted sergeant vice Blackwell and will take charge of No 3 Sub-division.

5 The following Non-Commissioned Officers and gunners have been nominated additional Members on the Regimental Committee:—

No 1 Company—No 1 Sub-division Gunner J Hickey, No 2 Sub-division Gunner W Griffin, No 3 Sub-division Bombay J A Geades and No 4 Sub-division Gunner A Bedford.

No 2 Company—No 1 Sub-division Gunner R Wood, No 2 Sub-division, Gunner W Jeffreys, No 3 Sub-division Acting Bombay W R Aveline, and No 4 Sub-division Acting Bombay H B Wyllie.

By Order.
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, December 2.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Hon'ble Sir D M Barbour, K C S I, resigned his seat as an ordinary Member of the Council of the Govr-Genl of India.

A vacancy having occurred in the office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Govr Genl of India by the resignation of the Hon'

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THE RUSSIAN MEDITERRANEAN FLEET.

ACCORDING to the 'Moniteur de la Flotte' Villefranche will be the port of call for the Russian Mediterranean Squadron, but the ships must resort to Toulon for refitment or repair, observes the 'Army and Navy Gazette.' Villefranche is in telegraphic communication with St. Petersburg, and will be a convenient coaling and victualling port. Objections were raised to assigning a Corsican port to the Russian Squadron, but Admiral Avellan has taken his squadron into Ajaccio, where it was warmly welcomed. As the ships entered the gulf, some accident happened to the engines of the flagship, whereby six men were injured. It is further stated that the Pamiat Azova has been in collision with the Admiral Nachimoff of which she has damaged the plates. Admiral Avellan has informed the Mayor of Ajaccio that his squadron will revisit that port in about three months' time. Meanwhile it is expected to go eastward. There is indeed a rumour that the Island of Paros in the Ægean Sea will be made a strategical base for the squadron, but upon this point nothing definite is known; and the Island is deficient in fresh water. The 'Neue Freie Presse' of Vienna takes a like view as to the significance of the Franco-Russian alliance to that we have recently propounded—viz., that it is aimed not so directly at the Triple Alliance as at our own position in the Mediterranean. 'The Freie Presse,' however, expects us to meet it by more firmly allying ourselves with the central Powers.

THE CHANNEL AND MEDITERRANEAN FLEETS.

The Channel fleet and part of the Mediterranean Squadron have met at Gibraltar, and speculation has been keen this week as to the reason for their doing so. Rumour had it that Captain Johnstone had asked for and was to have a court-martial, but seeing that the Mediterranean ships are the Sans Pareil, Nile, Dreadnought, Inflexible, Hawke, and Edgar, and that the Camperdown is not present, there did not appear to be much foundation for this yarn. On the other hand, it is most important that the Admiralty should know exactly in what time and at what expenditure of coal the junction of these squadrons is likely to be made in case of emergency. Moreover, as concerted action between the admirals in command might become necessary any day, it is very important that they should meet every few months and talk over possible plans of campaign. It must not be forgotten that telegraphic communication is almost entirely through possibly hostile territory, and is liable to interruption. There is, therefore, every reason for the two commanders-in-chief to discuss such questions together as might be raised by an outbreak of war. It might well be the practice for the flagships of the two squadrons to meet more often than they do, and at least it should always follow the appointment of new admirals to the command of either.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON ON THE NAVY.

Lord George Hamilton, speaking at a Unionist and Conservative demonstration held the other night at the Harrow Public Hall in celebration of the opening ceremony of the new buildings of the Constitutional Club, Byron Hill, Harrow, said the condition of the navy required the immediate attention of Parliament. England's industrial supremacy had been built up by the aid of her navy, and if the navy were neglected the trade and commerce of the country would be ruined. It was no exaggeration to say that if by any combination of nations we were for even a short time deprived of our position, it would mean, not the mere defeat or loss of one or two battles, but the loss of the empire and the loss of trade and commerce, which would reduce a large proportion of the industrial population to a state of permanent destitution. The fact was fully recognised by the late Government, and it was very unfortunate that the present Government did not entertain similar views. Other contries were making active progress in the way of naval preparations, and unless we made an immediate and determined effort to proportionately strengthen our navy our supremacy would not be maintained many years longer.

FIGHTING TACTICS.

The object of fire-discipline, writes the 'Army and Navy Gazette,' is to overcome the disorder produced by the dissolving effect of the breechloader. In 1870 it was clearly demonstrated that, owing to the great depth of the field swept by effective fire to the rapidity of fire which enabled the beaten zones to be covered with a hail of bullets, to the sudden and heavy losses produced among the attacking troops, to the great loss of officers, to the necessity of bringing up line after line to maintain the fluctuating struggle or to carry forward the attack, on many parts of the field of battle a mixture of units become inevitable. The task of fire-discipline is to restore order in these mixed swarms of skirmishers, characteristic of breech-loading battles. But this mixture of units and the consequent necessity of practising how to restore order in a swarm of fires, is just what we have hitherto failed to appreciate, and our failure to recognise this fundamental fact of fire-discipline has naturally vitiated our conclusions and practice. The reason of our failure hitherto to progress with the experiences of war appears to be as follows:—It is the duty of regimental officers in Germany, who will have to lead the firing-line in battle, to think out and practise during peace the means whereby their task can best be achieved in war. Our cut-and-dried system, however, of normal attacks, which for so long cramped the initiative and destroyed the reflective power of regimental officers, created false impressions, and therefore prevented the carrying out of this duty.

THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

There can be no doubt says "Engineering" that Brother Jonathan is determined to build up a powerful navy. The current circumstances of the United States are not calculated to encourage the Federal Government to increase the national expenditure; but notwithstanding this there are now no fewer than fifteen American ships of war in course of construction—namely, the Montgomery, cruiser, 2,000 tons; the Marblehead, cruiser, 2,000 tons; the Cincinnati, cruiser, 3,183 tons; the Raleigh cruiser, 3,183 tons; the Columbia, cruiser, 7,350 tons; the Olympia, cruiser, 7,500 tons; the Maine, armoured cruiser, 6,648 tons; the Texas, line-of-battleship, 6,648 tons; the Katahdin, ram, 2,183 tons; the Massachusetts, line-of-battleship, 10,200 tons; the Indiana, line-of-battle ship, 10,200 tons; the Oregon, line-of-battle ship, 10,200 tons; the Iowa, line-of-battleship, 11,296 tons; the Brooklyn, armoured cruiser, 9,150 tons; and the Minneapolis, cruiser, 7,350 tons. The Montgomery, the Marblehead, the Cincinnati, the Raleigh, the Columbia, the Olympia, the Maine, the Texas, and the Katahdin will be completed this year, or in the course of 1894; but the Massachusetts, the Indiana, and the Minneapolis will not be ready for sea before 1895, while the Oregon, the Iowa, and the Brooklyn will not follow before 1896. The Monterey, the New York, and the Detroit, which have been recently placed in commission, are almost ready for service. The Puritan, the Amphitrite, the Terror, and the Monadnock, which have been in hand since 1888, are approaching completion. Designs are being prepared for three gunboats of 1,200 tons each, and plans are also in preparation for four second-class torpedo-boats to be carried by the Maine and the Texas.

H.M.S. "SPEEDY."

The trial of H.M.S. Speedy was brought to a successful conclusion on the 7th ult., and the last of the torpedo gunboats was thus added to the navy. This vessel is especially interesting from the fact that she is fitted with the Thornycroft water-tube boiler, and that her builders, Messrs. J. I. Thornycroft, and Co., had promised 1,000 indicated horse-power over other vessels of the class. The guarantee for the rest of this class has been 2,500 indicated horse-power with natural draught, and 3,500 with forced draught. The Speedy was guaranteed for 4,500 forced draught. The contract was exceeded on both trials, no less than 4,671 indicated horse-power being the mean on the 7th inst. The revolutions were 247 star board and 243 port engine, the steam 193 lbs. The day was a bad one for the purpose, a strong north-east wind, which blew through the night and during the trial, making a nasty sea, the course being from the Nore to the North Foreland. The speed, however, was 20 knots, which could be considerably exceeded under favourable conditions. The boilers throughout worked excellently, as did the rest of the machinery.

A SURVIVOR OF WATERLOO.

A survivor of the Battle of Waterloo has just had the misfortune to be run over in the streets of Paris, in the Faubourg St.-Martin, at the corner of the Rue Louis Blanc. Jean Louis Leclerc—such is his name—was one of the Napoleonic army on the fateful day, now more than seventy-eight years ago. He was born on April 11, 1793. When taken to the hospital he seemed to be very weak and to be suffering terribly. In view of his great age, the doctors thought he must succumb, but the old fellow soon rallied, and, on the day after the accident, was able to go back to his home in the Rue du Rhin. So lightly did he treat the affair that he willingly accepted an offer from the driver who was to blame of five francs by way of "solatium." "You see," he said, "I hate going to law at my age, although I do not despair of living to be a hundred and twenty."

SPEEDS WORTH RECORDING.

During the run out to Gibraltar, the Empress of India, Immortalite, and Speedwell also made some steam trials which are worth chronicling for future reference. Ten-knot speed was made across the Bay of Biscay, the Empress of India being put through her paces so far as helm circles and arcs of turning in various circumstances are concerned. Off Cape Finisterre the above-named vessels started on 24 hours' quarterly passage trial; the Bellona, having faulty boilers, being ordered a continuous maximum steaming trial instead. Off Cape St. Vincent a rendezvous was made, and from thence the squadron proceeded under easy steam to Gibraltar. During the four hours' full-power run with natural draught the Empress of India made 15·7 knots; Immortalite, 16·5; Speedwell, 17·0. The respective speeds during the 20 hours' run at three-fifths power were 14·19 knots, 14·7 knots, and 15·0 knots. The Bellona arrived like a tame duck next day.

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HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.
Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe. Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.
LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

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NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY MANDALAY, AND ZANZIBAR.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.
When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4 Per Cent Per Annum.
For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due

H. CHALMERS, Manager.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ... £2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP £250,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

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London Bankers.... THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK. THE BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK.

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Are received on the following terms:—
£ per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
3½ " " " 4 "
4 " " " 6 "
4½ " " " 8 or 9 Months.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on term which may be ascertained on application.

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Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December, 1892.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS
CAPITAL CALLED UP.....Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE .....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES.....Rs. 6,26,978

BRANCHES:
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FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 % p.a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par for Deposit Accounts.
RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR.
FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2 % p.a. on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and
CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE, and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.
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(By order of the Board)
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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 39,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
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G. H. TOWNSEND, Agent.
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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.
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(With power to increase) to £4,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... £100,0 "
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,000,00

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Agencies at.....BAGDAD, BOMBAY, BUSHIRE AND CALCUTTA.
London Bankers .....MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

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Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months. Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON, Agent
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000

HEAD OFFICE:
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BRANCHES:
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DUC DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE CREMANT.
CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.
As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.
Rs. 58 per doz. qts. and Rs. 30 per doz. pts., nett cash.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS.
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SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES.

IN good order, and warranted to stand the Indian Climate. We offer these at Reduced Price and with a view of making room for new Instruments.

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Ebonized Bijou Cottage Piano	285
Ebonized Grand Piano (3 legs).....	600
Mahogany Sympathetic Square Piano	195
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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

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(ESTABLISHED 1862.)

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED ... £2,127,500
RESERVE FUNDS .....£ 676,355
NET INCOME FOR 1892 .....£ 927,584

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ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
Claims Paid during the last Ten Years Amount to .....£3,591,798.

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FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.

FUNDS £10,695,969
REVENUE .....£ 2,650,872.

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891, £1,936,495.

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FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.
Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.
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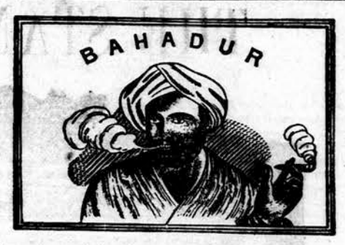

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CHLORODYNE

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

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NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

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Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be

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A REFRESHING
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Its refreshing and purifying qualities are invaluable to persons predisposed to headaches, biliousness, and apoplexy; while it prevents convulsions in children, and is very useful in all infant disorders.

Grimault & Co., Paris. Sold by all Chemists

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OF
HYPO-PHOSPHITE of LIME
FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST

All suffering from Catarrh, Consumption, Obstinate Coughs or Colds and those affected with diseases of the Chest, Lungs and Bronchial Tubes, should take

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP of HYPO-PHOSPHITE of LIME

Prescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other medecines have failed.

Grimault's Syrup immediately arrests the Cough, Spitting of blood and Nightsweats, and the Appetite improves rapidly—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and healthy appearance.

Grimault's Syrup has a rose colour, and is sold in flat oval bottles. Beware of Imitations.

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DUSART'S SYRUP
OF
Lactophosphate of Lime

HEALTH VIGOUR BONE MUSCLE

This syrup enriches the blood, and streghtens and restores all the vital energies. It contains Phosphate of Lime the substance most necessary to our existence, and indispensable for the formation of the bony and muscular system. It is a specific in Infants' green Diarrhœa, and assists children in the formation and cutting of their teeth, and where the limbs are weak, they greatly improve by this bone-forming material.

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SANTAL-MIDY entirely different from the santal oil of the Indian Bazars, is superior to Copaiba, Cubeb or injections, and free from all bad smell or other inconveniences.

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SANTAL-MIDY is contained in small round Capsules, each of which bears the name MIDY in black letters, without which none are genuine.

SANTAL-MIDY Beware of imitations, all other Capsules or mixtures contain impurities, resins, oils &c. and are worse than useless.

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Is a pur fragrant, non-gritty tooth powder, and warranted free from acids or other ingredients which destroy the enamel; it whitens the teeth: prevents and arrests decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

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A soothing, healing and emollient milk for the face and hands and is most cooling and refreshing to the skin in hot climates; it removes freckles, tan, sunburn, roughness and redness of the skin, pimples, cutaneous eruptions, &c., soothes and heals prickly heat, stings of insects, eczema, burns, and all cutaneous irritation more effectually than any other preparation, and produces soft fair skin, and a lovely delicate complexion; it is warranted harmless, and free from any lead or poisonous ingredients.

ROWLAND'S LYCETT, a fragrant toilet, warranted free from Bismuth or metallic incredients, which ruin the complexion, in three tints—white, cream, and rose. Ask for "ROWLAND'S" on the wrapper. Sold by Dealers for Rowland's articles, of 20 Hatton Garden, London, England, and avoid spurious worthless imitations.

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MANUFACTURED BY
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE,
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ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR 1781.
ONE HUNDRED AND TEN YEARS AGO.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE

HAS a SOLID IRON FRAME Cast in ONE PIECE, including the Bridge extending over the pin plank It has an OVERSTRUNG SCALE, the improved system of dampers and a perfect check repeating action, which never fails.

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Zinc-lined Packing Case ... ... Rs. 25 | Woolen Cover ... ... Rs. 15
Revolving Piano Stool... ... ... „ 18 | Set of Crystal Insulators ... ... „ 6

THE EXTRAS NEED NOT BE TAKEN IF NOT REQUIRED.

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STORM PROOF AND PUNKAH PROOF

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The most improved and reliable Lamps and Lanterns fitted.

STORMPROOF and PUNKAHPROOF. in The largest varity and at prices cheaper than any House in India.

Lamps suitable for Drawingrooms Verandahs Drawingrooms &c., &c., fitted.

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FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, AND INVALIDS.

Retained when all other Foods are rejected."—*London Medical Record.*

In Tins, 1/6, 2/6, and 5/-.

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And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

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Cookery Books Post Free on Application to the Company.

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Cookery Books can be had at the office of this Paper.

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OLD BUSHMILLS WHISKEY.

This Whiskey may be obtained in India of TREACHER & Co., Bombay and Poona; CUTLER, PALMER & Co., GREAT EASTERN HOTEL Co., PLANTERS' STORES AND AGENCY Co., Calcutta; McDOWELL & Co., Madras; EDULJEE & Co., MURRAY & Co., Lucknow; MURRAY & Co., Karachi.

SOUTHALLS' MOSQUITO CONES

The only Remedy which has been found effectual in securing immunity from the attacks of Mosquitos and other venomous insects.

By burning one of **SOUTHALL'S MOSQUITO CONES** in the Room, before going to bed

PERFECT REST AND UNDISTURBED SLEEP ARE INSURED.

as the fumes from the Cone drive away, stupify or kill all insect life, thus rendering

MOSQUITO CURTAINS QUITE UNNECESSARY.

EVERY ONE should use these fragrant pastilles and thus escape the persistent attacks of these merciless tormentors the Painful and Distressing Bites of which so often disfigure the face and hands and Destroy the Complexion.

These Cones are composed entirely of Aromatic Plants carefully selected for their insecticidal properties, and although destructive to insects, they are quite harmless to men and animals. The odour when burning is very agreeable, and hence they may be used to fumigate sick rooms, as the most delicate invalid can support the fragrance. They can be used also in Greenhouses where they are an excellent preventive of blight, or a cure for plants which have already become affected.

Manufactured only in the Laboratories of
Southall Bros. & Barclay, Birmingham, England,
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Instantly Prepared by Dissolving in Water.

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The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—

CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.

MESSRS. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.

Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary.*

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY; this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

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AGENTS.—London: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, Fleet Street, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—Calcutta: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.